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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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BRITISH CAPTURE VIMY RIDGE IN GREAT BATTLE; 5,816 PRISONERS; MORE COMING IN!

War's Greatest Bombardment Smashes Defences; Only Question Now Is: 'When?'

WAR LEGISLATION IN U. S. CONGRESS DURING THIS WEEK

Order for Grenades and New Steel Helmet Suggests Force for Europe

ARMY OF 2,000,000

General Staff's Idea; Hope To Complete It Within Two Years

WHEAT PIT PANIC

Follows Failure Of Harvest; Government Intervenes To Guard Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. The Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires has demanded his passports.

A despatch from the American Minister in Switzerland announces that Austria broke off diplomatic relations on the 8th. Spain is taking over the interests of the United States in Austria. Sweden will probably take over Austrian interests in the United States.

The break is accepted as the prelude of a declaration of war. A similar situation is expected in respect to Turkey and Bulgaria.

War legislation will be submitted to Congress during the present week. It is increasingly apparent that the Government contemplates sending an army to Europe. Three million grenades have been ordered and a steel helmet adopted. The General Staff contemplates an army of two million men in two years.

Chicago Wheat Panic

New York, April 8.—A panic in the Chicago wheat pit resulted in prompt action being taken by the Government to safeguard the world's food supply. The panic was due to the report issued by the Department of Agriculture that severe weather had reduced the winter crop by fifty million bushels.

Fortunately, the production of rye reaches the record of 160,000,000 bushels. Farmers are sowing maize in the damaged wheat-fields.

Twenty-four more Germans have been arrested, including the former head of the Sayville Wireless Station.

Mr. Hoover, the Belgian Relief Commissioner, has been appointed President of the Committee.

More Ships Seized

Havana, April 8.—Three interned German ships at Havana, two at Cienfuegos and one at Santiago have been seized and the crews arrested.

Wilson Thanks King

London, April 9.—President Wilson has replied to King George: "Your eloquent message at this critical moment of our national life is proof of the community of sentiment among the free peoples of the world now striving to defend their ideals, maintain the blessings of national independence and uphold the rights of humanity. In the name of the American people and the Government to which they look for guidance, I thank you for your inspiriting words."

Reply to Poincare

Paris, April 8.—President Wilson has replied to President Poincare, thanking him for his congratulations on the attitude which the United States has been forced to adopt, in opposition to pitiless German imperialism.

Indo-China's Admiration

Hanoi, April 10.—M. Sarraut, the Governor-General, has telegraphed to the United States Consul at Saigon the following message: "At the moment, following the realisation of our immutable presentiments that the great and glorious American nation would take its place in the present

(Continued on Page 2)

Appeal Of Russian Provisional Government To The Poles

The following text of the Appeal of the Russian Provisional Government to the Poles has been received in Shanghai by Consul General Grosse, direct from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

POLES! The former Russian rule which has kept us both in bondage and caused our disunity, has now been overthrown for ever. Through the medium of its new Provisional Government, invested with full powers, freed Russia hastens to send you a brotherly greeting, and hails you to a new and free existence. The old Government made you false promises, which it could fulfil but never intended to keep. The Central Powers have made use of the mistakes of the former rule to invade and ravage your country. It is simply in order better to fight Russia and her Allies that they have granted you delusive political rights which they have not extended to all the Polish people but only to that part of Poland temporarily held by our enemies. At such a price did they wish to purchase the blood of a people who had never fought to uphold despotism. Neither at the present time will the Polish army consent to fight under the command of their eternal fiend against the cause of liberty and for the dismemberment of their native land.

POLISH Brethren! For you also the time for great decisions has come. Freed Russia calls you to the ranks of those fighting for the liberty of nations. The Russian people who have shaken off the yoke of despotism fully recognise the right of their brother-nations to work out their destiny as they choose. The Provisional Government, true to the agreements made with their Allies, true also to the principles underlying the struggle against militant Germanism, consider that the creation of an independent Polish State, comprising all the territory inhabited chiefly by Polish people, will present for the future a sure pledge for an unmitigated peace in the new-born Europe. Attached to Russia by a free military union, the Polish State will present a mighty barrier to the aggressive tendencies of the Central Powers to threaten the Slavonic nations.

THE Polish people, freed and united, will determine themselves the mode of their Government through the voice of a constituent Assembly to be called together in the capital of Poland by universal suffrage. Russia believes that the people united with Poland by whole centuries of fellowship will thus be assured of citizen and national existence. It will be the duty of the Russian Assembly finally to consolidate the new brotherly union and to give their consent to the modifications in the Russian State territory required for the formation of a free Poland, composed of the three parts of her territory actually separated.

TAKE, therefore, Polish brethren, the brotherly hand extended to you by freed Russia. Faithful guardians of the great traditions of the past, rise to greet the new dawn in your history: the hour of resurrection of Poland. May the union of our feelings and of our hearts precede the future alliance of our States, may the ancient call of the messengers of your liberation resound with a new and irresistible force. Forward into the strife, side by side, hand in hand, for our mutual liberation!

RUSSIANS AT SALONICA LOYAL TO NEW ORDER

Stimulated By Knowledge That Victory Alone Can Perpetuate Liberty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters at Salonica states that all the Russian troops on the Balkan front have acclaimed the result of the Revolution and taken the oath of allegiance to the provisional Government. All ranks are unanimous that their first duty is to defeat the enemy and their warlike zeal has been stimulated by the knowledge that victory alone can perpetuate their new liberty.

German Invasion Unlikely

London, March 28.—(Japanese cable).—The threatened concentration of German troops on the Russian front is not expected to be carried out. It is believed in Russia that, if the Germans carry out such a dangerous plan, the German army on the western front will sustain a very rapid and serious defeat.

Revolt in Odessa Jail

Harbin, March 31.—A telegram from Odessa reports that a revolt occurred at the prison there on the 27th ult. and the warders were driven away. The convicts, sixteen hundred in number, organised themselves into a self-governing association and petitioned the Government. Ten convicts have been elected as a committee to maintain order. The members of the committee leave the prison when necessary, but always return.

THAT OPIUM PURCHASE

According to Chinese press reports from Peking the agitation in Parliament over the opium settlement, which resulted in that body interpellating the Cabinet, has been brought to an end by the Government reply. This was to the effect that the purchase of the opium stocks was an administrative function and therefore not within the province of Parliament. The Government further declared that no special bonds had been issued for the deal and that therefore the nation's liability had not been increased.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS CONFERRING

Meet in Copenhagen For Purpose Of Arranging Peace, Is Japanese Report

New York, March 30.—(Japanese cable).—A Copenhagen message says that representatives of the Socialist parties in Germany and Russia are holding a conference at the Danish city. It is understood that the German Socialists have asked the Russian representatives to transmit the peace proposals made by the Germans, including their conditions, to the Socialist headquarters in Petrograd.

London, April 1.—The German Socialist party has refused to give support to the Government war credit. This is the first time since the war that the party has openly opposed the Government.

German Consuls In South Coming Here

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, April 9.—Dr. Tigges, the German Consul at Canton, and the German Consul at Pakhoi left for Shanghai, yesterday.

CHEN YI TO KANSU

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 9.—It is understood that the Central Government has decided to appoint General Chen Yi as Tuchun of Kansu, in succession to General Chang Kwang-chien.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Apr. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Apr. 17
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Apr. 23
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Apr. 22

The American mail is due here on or about April 14, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.

ANTI-GERMAN WAR FEELING INCREASES IN S. A. REPUBLICS

Torpedoing of Brazilian S.S. Parana Brings Call For Joint Action

MINED, IS EXCUSE

But Dr. Muller Won't Accept It; Government Debates Reprisals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile and Lima show that South America is greatly excited concerning the intervention of the United States, Cuba and Panama in the war and also at the torpedoing of the Brazilian s.s. Parana.

The Chilean press believes that Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany. The Peruvian press considers that the South American republics must jointly act against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

The Argentine press thinks the situation very grave and expresses the opinion that Cuba will act very usefully for destroying the pirates' lairs in the Antilles.

Brazilians Demand Reprisals

Rio de Janeiro, April 9.—The whole Brazilian press demands reprisals for the sinking of the s.s. Parana. Germans in Rio de Janeiro are being actively watched, especially their interned ships.

The German Minister has had a prolonged interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Muller, to whom he asserted that the s.s. Parana was sunk by a mine, but the Brazilian Government is satisfied that the vessel was torpedoed and is now considering what action it shall take.

Panama, April 8.—The President of Panama has cancelled the exequaturs of all the German Consuls.

BANDITS REFORMED BY WORK OF DOCTOR

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Hinghaw, China, April 4.—Ever since the revolution in the fall of 1911 the Yungchun and Tatien regions west of here have known no respite from the ravages of bandits. Although the government has sent numerous bands of soldiers throughout those regions to hunt down the robbers, yet, owing to the many mountain retreats, they have not been able to cope with them. During these years the people have suffered greatly.

Dr. J. Preston Maxwell, of the English Presbyterian Mission at Yungchun, through the prestige which his medical work throughout those regions has gained for him, has recently been able to gather in many of the bandit leaders and has influenced them to give up their arms and return to peaceful pursuits. Owing to these efforts we are happy to report that conditions are now quite normal.

JAPANESE THRIFT

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 10.—The deposits in the Postal Savings Banks for the year ending March 31 totalled Y.313,904,237, with 15,322,123 depositors. The increase is without precedent. The receipts of the South Manchuria Railway for 1916 totalled Y.27,769,311, an increase over 1915 of Y.3,875,107.

The Weather

Strong north-east to south-east breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 67.7 and the minimum 51.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 64.2 and 43.0.

Fighting Head of U. S. Navy

Rear Admiral William S. Benson

With the death of Admiral Dewey, Admiral Benson, the Chief of Naval Operations, became the active head of the American Navy and Senior Member of the General Board, subject, of course, to such orders as may be given him by the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels.

Two More Chinese Are Mangled When Mine Blows Up At Bridge

Police Regard It As Accident; Men In Hospital Expected To Recover

There evidently are still some more of those mysterious land mines about and, despite the alarming happening of a few weeks ago, when one of them exploded whilst being hammered into scrap iron, some Chinese are not frightened to play about with them. One came into the possession of some junkmen, who had it in a boat on the Soochow Creek, Monday, dangerously near to the Garden Bridge—and it went off.

It isn't possible yet to say exactly what happened, as there are more important things to be done with the surviving portions of the two men, but it is surmised that they were tinkering about with the cap, or something like that when the thing went off. The police do not attribute anarchistic motives to them.

Now they lie in St. Luke's Hospital, where the surgeons are attending to mangled arms and legs. The pair are expected to recover and in that event doubtless will retire from the mine-dealing business.

Peking Encourages Silk-Worm Culture

National Experimental Farms Will Be Established In Kwangtung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 10.—With a view to improving the silk industry, the Minister of Agriculture has decided to establish experimental farms where mulberry trees will be grown and silk-worms reared, under government supervision. A start will be made in Kwangtung, the Governor of which has been instructed to make the necessary preparations.

LU LEAVING PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 10.—General Lu Yung-ting's suite left for the south, yesterday. It is expected that Tuchun Lu will also leave shortly.

GRANT GEN. LO'S WISH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 9.—The Central Government has telegraphed to General Lo Pei-kin, sanctioning his request for permission to come to Peking.

Dr. Wu Is Influenced By Decision Of U. S.; Will Not Oppose War

Agrees To Remain At Waichiaopu; State Conference On Situation Today

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 10.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang has agreed to remain as Foreign Minister for the time being and resumed duty today. Owing to the declaration of war by America on Germany and his belief that China should follow the lead of America, the opinion of Dr. Wu is changed now and he will not oppose China making war on Germany any longer.

All the State Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Committee will meet tomorrow, in the Presidential Office, to discuss the Sino-German crisis. The Cabinet's foreign policy is still unchanged and China's declaration of war on Germany is only a question of time. The Vice-Minister of Commerce and Agriculture will be despatched to Shanghai, to explain the international situation to the United Chambers of Commerce.

Kang Yu-wei's Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 10.—After a short stay in Peking, General Nieh Shih-chung, the Governor of Anhui, left today. He was entertained to dinner by President Li Yuan-hung, yesterday.

According to the Chinese papers, during his audience with the President, General Nieh Shih-chung expressed his views on the Sino-German crisis, stating that only a small portion of the merchants of Anhui opposed the policy of the Government. He also said that the opposition of General Chang Hsun to the declaration of war was due to the influence of Kang Yu-wei.

Cabinet's Position

The China Times says:—Cabinet Ministers differ in their views about China taking the third step towards Germany. Premier Tuan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Fan Yuen-lien favor quick action. Since China has already taken the second step, they declare, she cannot remain halfway between war and peace. By delay, she may lose her chance altogether.

Mr. Hsu Shi-ying, who at one time advocated speedy execution of the third step, now desires delay.

HAIG BREAKS THRO' THREE MILES DEEP OVER WHOLE FRONT

Storms Works Everywhere From Arras To Outskirts Of Lens

CANADIANS' RUSH

Swarm Over Vimy, Carrying Network Of Fortified Localities

THIRD BIG BATTLE

Great Strategical Point Has Been Fought for Ever Since May, 1915

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We attacked at 5.30 this morning, on a wide front and penetrated the enemy's lines everywhere from southward of Arras to southward of Lens, progressing satisfactorily at all points.

We stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies, in the direction of Cambrai and penetrated Havrincourt Wood. We captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, in the direction of St. Quentin and advanced our line south-eastward of Leverguir. We have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

Gain Three Miles

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: Our operations continue successfully, in accordance with our plan. Our troops everywhere have stormed the enemy's defences from Henin-sur-Cojeul, south-east of Arras, to the southern outskirts of Lens, to a depth of two to three miles and their advance continues.

The enemy's defences on this front, including Vimy Ridge, which the Canadians carried and captured early this morning, comprise a network of trenches and the fortified localities of Neuville-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-les-Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent, Blagny-les-Tilleuls and La Folie Farm. Subsequently, we advanced and captured the rearward defences, including, besides other powerful trench-systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy-Chapel, Feuchy, Hyderabad Redoubt, Athies and Thelus.

Count 5,816 Prisoners

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, 5,816 prisoners, of whom 119 were officers, had passed through our collecting stations, while many more had not been counted. Of these prisoners many belong to Bavarian divisions, who suffered heavy casualties in today's fighting. Our captures include guns and numbers of trench-mortars and machine-guns.

Further progress was made in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood. We captured the village of Deicourt. In the direction of St. Quentin, we captured the villages of Pontru and le Verguier.

Aerial activity continued on Sunday, with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out. Our machines co-operated with our artillery, with excellent results.

Two enemy machines were destroyed and fifteen others were driven down and probably crashed to the ground. Two German kite-balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our aeroplanes are missing.

War's Greatest Bombardment

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the British offensive mentioned in a communique issued earlier today extended from Lens to St. Quentin. The steady bombardment of the enemy's line, which has been in progress for days, intensified during the night. Before the British assault was delivered, it reached the greatest volume of fire yet seen in the war.

When our infantry attacked, it was raining heavily and was quite dark, but the rain blew in the faces of the Germans and so rather favored us.

while the glare of guns and signal-lights afforded plenty of illumination. The weather improved later, though the wind did not favor aeroplaning.

Shortly after 8 a.m. the second phase of our attack developed and the fighting grew more intense. There are surmises that the attack came sooner and was bigger than the enemy expected.

Third Battle for Ridge

Reuter's correspondent recalls that the northern section of the ground over which the British troops are battling was the scene of tremendous fighting by the French in May, 1915; that the notorious Vimy Ridge is one of the commanding spurs of the system of defence and that the present is the third great battle since the end of 1914 for the mastery of this great key of the position.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing this evening, reports:—The battle is raging with unabated vigor, roughly from opposite Lens to St. Quentin. The day has gone well for us and our troops have made substantial progress.

Big captures of prisoners are coming back in endless procession and 3,500 had been counted in one army area alone up to mid-day. Up to the present, our casualties have been relatively small, which is usual in successful operations.

Determined Resistance

The fighting is increasing in intensity. It is too early yet to begin to count the cost of our victory. The advance of our infantry along most of the front has not been strenuously opposed and the battle developed strictly in accordance with our program, but determined resistance was offered near Arras and a large pocket of the enemy was reported to be still holding out at mid-day, although entirely surrounded.

The famous "Harp," a redoubt little less formidable than "The Labyrinth," was captured with practically a whole battalion of German troops. Its capture was probably instrumentalised by "tanks," which climbed Telegraph Hill, commanding the "Harp."

We progressed well along the railway running through to Scarpe Valley, which we gained. We have taken Bois de la Maison Blanche, on the Lens branch of the railway. Several strong points made a vigorous resistance in Blangy, a suburb of Arras, through which the German front line has run since the winter of 1914, but our bombing parties are gradually reducing these.

The Canadians fought well forward upon the slopes of Vimy Ridge, but the enemy's resistance here is stiffening.

Preponderance of Guns Tells

Our immense preponderance of heavy artillery is one of the most striking features of the battle. It is working great execution and tearing and shredding the dense wire entanglements within its range. Prior to the first assault, we effectively exploded a number of mines at various points.

The spirit of the troops everywhere is admirable and they are full of confidence. A noteworthy fact is that the Germans are ceaselessly signalling for artillery support. The day has been bright and dry, but a gale has greatly handicapped our airmen.

Reuter's correspondent, summing up, says: "Assuredly the British spring campaign has opened very favorably. The portents of the Allies victory are so manifest that the only question we now think of asking is the little word: 'When?'"

The German Side

(By wireless).—A German official communique on Saturday reported: The battle of Arras, which commenced this morning, continues. Minor engagements between the roads from Albert to Cambrai and Albert to Peronne are taking the course we intended.

Seventeen enemy aeroplanes and two captive balloons were brought down on Sunday.

We penetrated the Russian positions northward of Focsany, in Rumania and destroyed the enemy's trenches.

The German official communique this evening reported: The whole day long, there has been heavy fighting on both sides of Arras, the enemy having penetrated parts of our position.

French Advance

Paris, April 9.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: In spite of bad weather, the artillery on both sides has been very active in several sectors. German attacks, north-west and south of Rheims, failed. We advanced somewhat in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne.

Writer Tells Amazing Developments In War Of Aviation Science

Noiseless Machines of Breathless Speed; Firing Practice Like Tent-Pegging

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—Mr. Beach Thomas describes the aeroplanes being used by both sides on the western front as possessing breathless speed and being practically noiseless. All records for speed and skill have been broken by a British machine, which has destroyed five enemy aeroplanes in one flight.

The art of high diving has increased immeasurably and machines descend like a plummet from 16,000 feet to bomb a train, fire a balloon, or fusilade a body of troops. Firing at small objects on the ground is practised daily, like tent-pegging.

So quickly do airmen, when diving, come and go that riflemen are often too astonished to fire till the machine has disappeared and the German authorities complain bitterly of the failure of their infantry to fire on such occasions.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, discussing the casualties among British and German airmen particularised in yesterday evening's communique, draws attention to the conservative policy of the Flying Corps in calculating enemy losses. He impresses the fact that our machines are fighting over enemy territory, some even fifty miles behind the German front line. This is essential, in order not to interfere with the work of machines spotting for artillery, or taking photographs closer in.

He proceeds to show that the whole doctrine on which the British air service works is one of bold offensive, an important feature of which is bombing, which necessitates invading the enemy's zone and courting attacks.

He dismisses as altogether misleading the possible impression of the predominance of the Germans in the air. Quite the contrary is the case. It is acknowledged that the enemy's air service, since the battles of the Somme, has been re-organised and much improved in efficiency and boldness, but our airmen are confident of their ability to demoralise the Boche flyers.

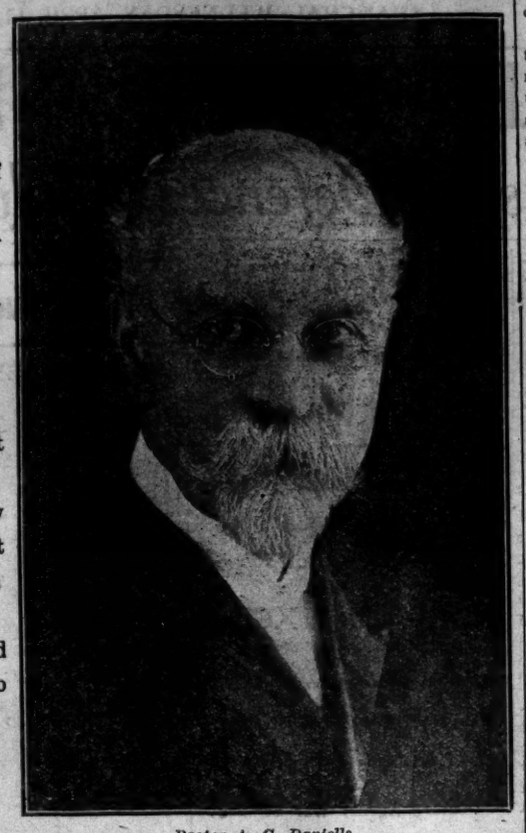
He reminds the public that, though the number of losses is apparently increasing, the growth of the service is probably in considerably greater ratio. Reuter's correspondent points out that it is very seldom that a German aeroplane is brought down on our ground, the reason for which is exceptionally obvious.

CANTON SUPPORTS CHU

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, April 9.—Meetings are being held to petition Peking to retain Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan and to denounce the militarists engineering Chu's removal. It is pointed out, moreover, that frequent changes in the Civil Governorship interrupt business for many persons.

Adventists Spending G.$1,000 Daily In The Asiatic Division



Pastor A. G. Daniells

Pastor A. G. Daniells, President of the World's General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Pastor Daniells is here to assist in the conference now being held at the Mission Compound, corner Ward and Ningkuo Roads.

The Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists now in session in Shanghai yesterday morning organised the Division Conference into four Union Conferences and three Union Mission Fields as follows:—

North-eastern Union Conference, including Manchuria, Korea, and Japan.
North China Union Conference.
South China Union Conference.
Australasian Union Conference.
East India Union Mission, including Burma, Siam, and Malaysia.
Philippine Union Mission.
India Union Mission, besides other remote mission fields.

The afternoon session opened at 4.45 with Pastor A. G. Daniells, President of the World's General Conference, in the chair. After careful consideration, the constitution of the Asiatic Division Conference was adopted by a unanimous standing vote.

This organisation was first considered at the last general meeting of the Asiatic Division Mission held in Shanghai in May, 1915, at which time a memorial was drawn up to be presented to the World's General Conference asking for an organisation of a Division Conference to embrace all the countries of the Far East, together with India and Australasia. Agreement upon this question was arrived at in council at Loma Linda, California, November, 1915, when, after study, it was unanimously voted to immediately effect an organisation to bind together these populous lands. A tentative constitution was framed and adopted for the new Division Conference, and officers were chosen to serve till a delegates' session could convene.

The Division Conference started on its career in 1915 with a constituency of 106 organised churches and 2,689 members in the territory of the Asiatic Division Mission, with 14 churches and 410 members in the Indian Union, and 138 churches and 5,177 members in Australasia, making a total of 212 churches and 8,276 members.

The secretary's report shows that the Asiatic Division now has a force of 1,122 workers in all lines. In 1915 tithe receipts amounted to $141,000 gold, or a per capita tithe of $14.50, Malaysia being the banner mission for tithes and offerings, each member giving over $19 gold in tithe during the year.

This Division includes more than one-half the total population of the world. The rapid growth in the last few years is indicated in the treasurer's report of the increase of appropriation to this field from the General Conference. The budget for 1915 was $139,775.00; for 1916, $299,700; and for 1917, $365,000. A thousand dollars a day is now being spent in this Division.

From the report of the Publishing Department, presented by C. E. Weaks, we glean the following items of interest.

"Seventh-day Adventists are today preaching the Gospel Message in 125 different languages. We are publishing Gospel literature in 90 different tongues; 33 of these are in the Asiatic Division Conference. We have in this Division seven publishing houses. In 1916 the value of literature sold was more than $125,000 U. S. gold. The Chinese Gospel Magazine, The Signs of the Times, published at Shanghai, has a monthly circulation of more than 60,000 copies."

We note from the report of the Sabbath School secretary that the membership of the Sabbath Schools has increased during the past two years in these lands 65%, while donations from these schools show an increase during the same period of 89%.

One other department, the educational, also reported during this meeting. The secretary stated that there were 118 schools with 3,141 students in this Division. This, he said, did not include the large number of schools and students in Australia.

"How thrilling the thought," observes the secretary, "that here in Asia, the continent where the race had its birth, where sin entered, where the Tower of Babel was built and the confusion of languages started; where the Savior was born, lived, and died, and from which He ascended; that here, in these oldest lands of civilisation, God is to get glory to His name in breaking the shackles which millenniums have wound about these races in leading forth triumphant the trophies of His saving grace."

War Legislation In U. S. Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

supreme struggle for right and liberty, I beg to convey to you the expression of our sincere friendship and to assure you that the whole of Indo-China associates itself with the unanimous admiration expressed by France towards your noble and valiant country.

Carranza Favors Conference

New York, April 3 (Japanese cable).—A despatch from Mexico City says that Carranza has sent an announcement to Equador and Colombia of his government's acceptance of Equador's proposal that a meeting of representatives of the American nations be held, the object being to bring the war to an end.

Recent rumors from various Mexican border sources seem to indicate that, in the event of war between the United States and Germany, Mexico would favor the latter.

German Funds to Mexico

El Paso, March 24.—Shipment by German firms of large sums into Mexico has been disclosed.

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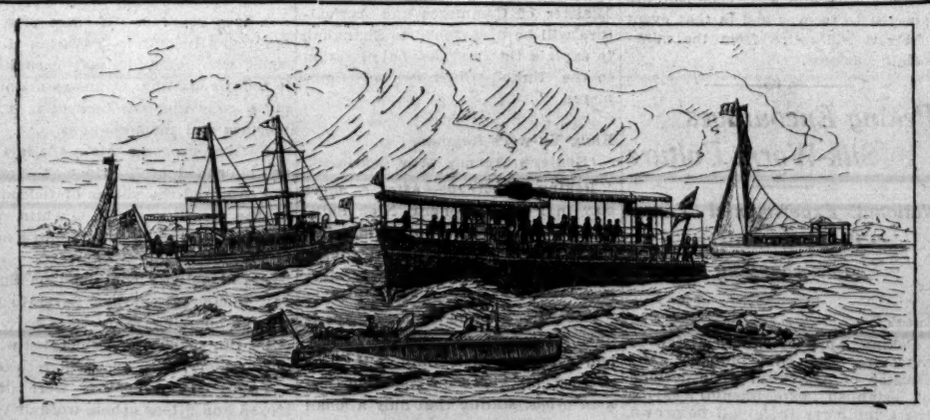
Our speciality is Real Estate for any purpose and in any locality. It will pay you to consult us first.



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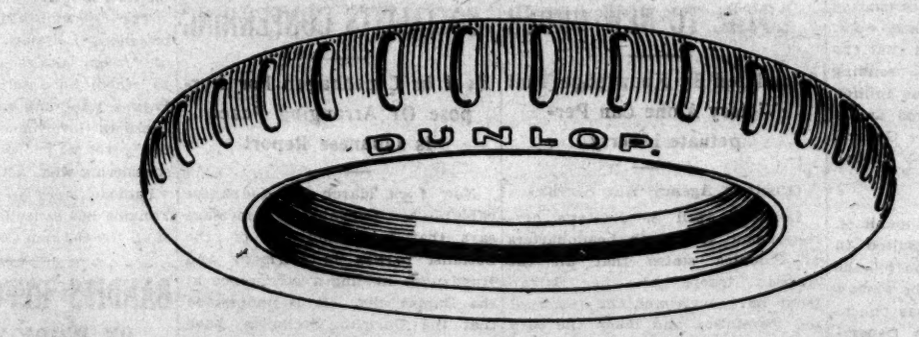

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'No Matter What They Do, We'll Stick It Out'---Carson

Admiralty Head Warns of Food Troubles Worse Than Anticipated; Scores Amateur Strategists

ever contemplated what the expanse of the high seas is? In the North Sea, which is sometimes spoken of as if it were like a few fields, there are a quarter of a million square miles. In the Atlantic there are 30,000,000 square miles. In the Indian Ocean there are nearly 30,000,000 square miles; and in the Pacific there are 70,000,000 square miles. In all that huge sea it is something to say that there is not a single German merchant ship carrying on business. (Cheers.)

The New Problem

But in dealing with this question there has arisen a new problem by reason of the submarine. It is no use abusing the Germans for the use they make of the submarine. You may abuse them until you are black in the face; but it won't save a ship. The submarine, remember, operates 250 to 300 miles from the coast, and if anybody is industrious enough to make out what the coast means, and take the number of square miles I have given you, he can set himself the problem of seeing what it is we have to police. But the submarine is not the only difficulty. There is, to my mind, an equal difficulty in the question of mines. In the olden time the laying of mines was dangerous; but it was nothing to what it is now, because, not only are the submarines used for sinking ships, but they are used for laying mines under the water. They can follow our minesweepers and as quickly as we sweep up mines they can lay new ones without your knowing or suspecting.

Do not under-estimate the danger and difficulties of that operation. Mines have been laid as far out as the Cape of Good Hope, in the Gulf of Aden, and at Colombo. What do you think of the gigantic work that that involves upon the Service over which I preside? I look back at the old data in the House of Commons on which we used to try to limit our needs. How foolish are the old arguments about the margin of one Power over another. We have trade routes everywhere, and the keeping of the belligerent navies off the water, while it solves one problem does not solve the whole problem in relation to these trade route. We have wars in many theaters. It is not only a war with Germany. You have a war—a naval war—going on over the whole of the seas—war in the Channel, war in the Atlantic, war in the Pacific, war in the Mediterranean, war round Egypt, war in the Adriatic, war in Mosopotamia, war at Salonica, and day by day the Navy is called upon to supply the material for carrying on all these wars. Did anybody ever contemplate a war of that kind? When I mention one figure to you that at the commencement of the war we had something like 150 small vessels for patrol work, and now we have something like 3,000, you will see the gigantic feat that has been accomplished by the Navy. In all these theaters of war we have to provide patrols, convoys, mine sweepers, mine-layers, air service, mine-carriers, fleet messengers, and recollect if you criticise us for not doing enough, so far as I am concerned, and so far as the Admiralty are concerned at the moment, we have to fight with the weapons that are there, because you cannot improvise ships as you might a gun or a rifle.

The work, as I said before, is gigantic. It is easy to talk of a patrol. It is easy to talk of a mine-sweeper. I wish the whole nation could understand what these men are doing. (Cheers.) The thousands of men engaged in those operations are the men who are feeding us. They are the men who are feeding the whole population of this country, from morning till night, battling with the elements as well as with the enemy, battling with dangers overhead and dangers under the sea. The mine-sweeper is like the soldier who is daily over the parapet—he carries his life in his hand at every moment, and he does it willingly. Where will you get in the whole world such brave men as those who are willing at low-water, as our men have done from day to day, to go out in the early morning to sweep for mines with almost the certainty that if they reach them at least one of the ships may be blown up? I do not believe that the sailors of any other nation would undertake the dangers and difficulties that our men do.

London, March 9.—Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, uttered a grave warning to the nation at a luncheon given to him by the Aldwych Club yesterday, under the chairmanship of Lord Northcliffe.

The Navy, Sir Edward Carson said, had to grapple with new problems, and he confessed they had not yet satisfactorily solved those problems. He urged them to pay no attention to amateur strategists who were always ready for a gamble. If we gambled with our Fleet and the gamble failed, it would be the end of our Empire. The situation threatened the food of the people to an extent that no one could have anticipated. He more than hinted at further drastic action in the way of restrictions, and said he believed that if the people realised that it was a question of their "sticking it out" or the Germans "sticking it out" all would say: "No matter what they may do, we will stick it out."

Among those present were:—Major-General Sir R. Baden-Powell, Sir Richard Burbidge, Mr. Booth, M.P., Sir Thomas Dewar, Mr. I. S. Marcosson, Sir Arthur Pearson, Sir Thomas Pile, Sir George Riddell, Sir Charles Wakefield, and Mr. Gordon Selfridge.

Sir Edward, who was received with cheers, said:—

I shall only spend one sentence in thanking you have given to me today. You welcomed me as being for the moment the Civil head of the great service to which we all owe our safety at the present moment. We are here not merely for the purpose of social pleasure. No meeting of serious men at the present time can take place without its being at the back of every man's mind how much we are filled with anxiety in the grave position in which the nation finds itself. (Cheers.) I have never myself thought that anything was to be gained by either making things worse than they are, or by pretending that they are better than they are. I believe the manhood of our race will assert itself in any situation, and I believe that what it wants to know is, what is the real situation, in order that it may so assert itself. (Cheers.)

Lord Northcliffe has stated that I have assumed my present office at the most critical time in the nation's history. I can assure you no one is more conscious of that than I am. I have to grapple—when I say I, I mean the Navy has to grapple—with new problems of a critical character vital to the maintenance of our supremacy on the seas, and I have to confess, and I openly do confess, that we have not yet satisfactorily solved those problems. We have to deal with an enemy that has set at nought all the humanities that have been, as the result of centuries, embodied in our international law, and I only mention that to point out to you that the grave difficulties that have confronted us were probably in the past not so present in the minds of statesmen as they would have been, if it had been thought possible that in the present day, and in the present century, all the arts and sciences of civilisation would be used for the purpose of increasing the methods of barbarism.

'Amateur Strategists.'

One thing I would like above all others to say at the outset. I should advise the country to pay no attention to amateur strategists, and for this reason—amateur strategists are always impatient, and amateur strategists are always ready for a gamble. I tell you we cannot afford to gamble with our Fleet. (Cheers.) When you hear and read of men professing that they are able to teach the Navy what they ought to do and what they ought not to do, remember that to gamble with our Fleet, if the gamble fails, would be the end of your Empire. (Cheers.) Whereas, if the Germans like to gamble with their fleet, it is not even the end of the war. Nobody recognises more than I do the responsibility of the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and I hope I have a very clear comprehension in my own mind as to where my usefulness if it is any, begins and where it ends. No one need fear that I consider myself as having ceased to be a lawyer and become a sailor in a few weeks (laughter), nor need they imagine that because I was able at the Bar to obtain such results as have been referred to by Lord Northcliffe, who had the misfortune not to employ me (laughter), I imagine for a moment that because I was supposed to be a cross-examiner, I can, therefore, in a few weeks become a strategist. No; so long as I am at the Admiralty the sailors will have full scope. (Cheers.) They will not be interfered with by me, and I will allow no one else to interfere with them. (Cheers.) My duty is to work with men in whom I have confidence, and my duty is to give them my whole confidence.

I am bound to say that I entered the Admiralty in a state of extreme ignorance. Some one asked me the day I went there how I felt, and I said, "My only qualification is that I am absolutely at sea." (Laughter.) I never realised, and I doubt if many do realise, what the Navy is today and what it is doing. I do not know that I could describe it. I certainly would not attempt in the space of time allotted to me today. I wonder how many people in the country, when they think there ought to be a ship wherever it may be wanted, have

A Grave Position

Our position is a grave one. I wish we could bring home to the men in the shipyards what return they ought to make to those brave men who are dying for them from morning to night. (Cheers.) I am not now casting any blame on the men in the shipyards generally; but I do wish that every man would realise that the least return he can make to those men whom I have described is that he should not dawdle through his work and merely earn his wage; that he should not be striking while other men's lives are being sacrificed because we are short of ships; that he should realise, at all events, that in the comforts of home, with good wages, the least he can do is—to sacrifice every ounce of his muscle and put it into the repairs of the ships. All that is necessary to enable us to carry on. (Cheers.) I say all that purposely, because I know we have gone through considerably added dangers by reason of strikes and shirking of work at home. I know it is not a popular thing to say, but I believe if we could only get our men to understand that their exertions bear no proportion to the dangers and the trials of those men who are battling from day to day with everything that makes for the very extinction of their existence, and that those are the men who are feeding the strikers, the honest English heart would be ashamed. (Cheers.)

We are sometimes asked why we do not publish more from the Admiralty. For my own part, my policy is to publish all I can. At the same time, you must recollect that war at sea is a succession of daily incidents which do not vary very much. Big actions are rare; they always have been, but I believe in modern warfare they will be still more rare. As regards movements and methods they must of course vary from day to day, but the movements and methods of the Navy cannot be made public. It is impossible to make them public, because it would be giving information to the enemy. Very often matters may seem to those who do not understand these methods and movements to be perfectly innocent—but if you were to make these known to the enemy you would put them in a state of preparedness which is the very last thing we would desire. I myself have very often been so struck by particular acts of gallantry that have been brought before me that I have been anxious to have descriptions of particular encounters with submarines published broadcast so as to show the people what we are doing. I have never ventured to take that responsibility upon myself if my expert advisers were opposed to it. (Hear, hear.)

Need of Confidence and Patience

The nation must have confidence in us. The nation must have patience and I believe the nation will have patience if the real situation is told them. That real situation threatens the food of the people, threatens it to an extent that no one could have anticipated. Last month very nearly half a million tons of shipping were sunk. That means, if the same rate goes on, six million tons of shipping in the year. That is not British tonnage; British tonnage was about half that. We ought to contemplate what that means, and whether that goes on or whether it does not we ought certainly to survey the situation as if it were going on. (Cheers.) I think we are doing that, and I think the people ought to understand that in the drastic steps which we are taking—and I am making no breach of confidence in saying that I believe they will be still more drastic—we are doing the minimum and not the maximum.

Six million tons of shipping! What does that convey to these shores? If we succeed in reducing it it is very easy to relax restrictions, but for my own part I shall never agree in any circumstances to allow a state of affairs to accumulate in which it will suddenly burst upon the people that we are in a condition that they never anticipated. (Cheers.) Remedies in a panic lead to revolution; lead to want of confidence. Plain talking and drastic action in accordance with the situation lead to confidence, and lead to peaceful submission by our people. (Cheers.) Our people, I believe, if they are told it is a question of their sticking it out, or the Huns sticking it out, will one and all say, "No matter what they may do, we will stick it out and see it through to the end." (Cheers.) Perhaps you will think I am a pessimist. (Cries of "No.") I am not. Perhaps you think I am a coward. (Cries of "No.") I am not. No; real optimism and real courage are in the man who will face the facts. (Cheers.)

At the close of the proceedings Lord Northcliffe said:—

This club has listened today to a warning—the third given by Sir Edward Carson and the Prime Minister. If those warnings are not sufficient to impress the real state of affairs upon our public I cannot conceive what kind of language is necessary to drive home the truth. (Cheers.) Our guest spoke of "restrictions." There are no restrictions here such as there are in Switzerland, which is not engaged in the war. There are comparatively no restrictions at all. For any person who has been with our Allies in France to imagine that the dwellers in this country are suffering materially is preposterous. Many people at home, far from suffering, have never prospered so much in their lives. That is one of the reasons why it is so difficult to drive home such a solemn warning as we have had today. (Cheers.)

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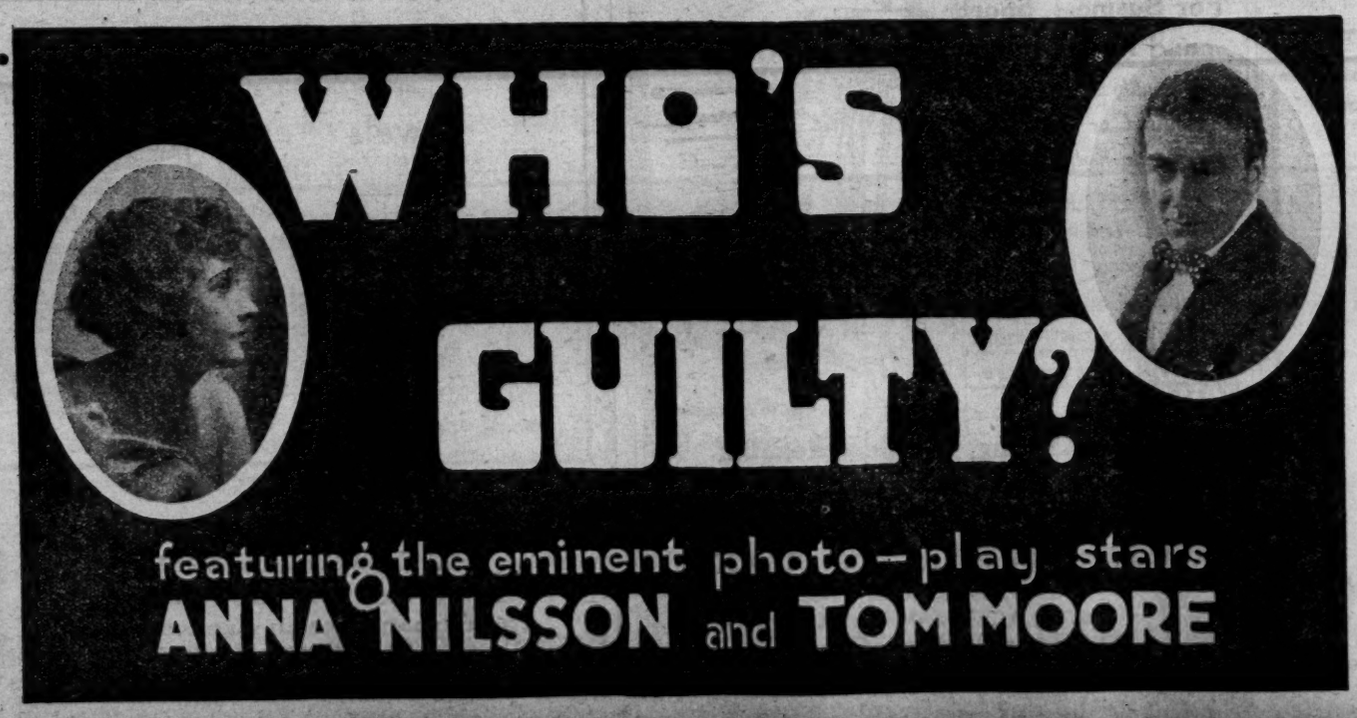

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MONDAY, APRIL 16TH

ROCHAMBEAU IN N. Y., GUNS FORE AND AFT

Expects No Protest from Washington Under Present Conditions

MONGOLIA REPORTED SAFE

With Capt. Emery Rice in Command She Evades Submarine Perils

New York, March 9.—With guns mounted fore and aft the French liner Rochambeau arrived here safely from Bordeaux with passengers yesterday. This is the first ship to come to New York thus armed since the Adriatic reached here with fore and aft guns more than a year ago. The forward gun was removed from the Adriatic at the request of the State Department at Washington, but French Line officials said yesterday that, because of the unrestricted submarine warfare, they expected no diplomatic question to arise at this time over this manner of arming ships.

New York shipping men were more cheerful yesterday than they have been since the submarine warfare started, because of the news of the safe arrival of a number of ships plying between New York and belligerent countries. The American ship Mongolia of the Atlantic Transport Line Capt. Emery Rice in command, arrived safely at London, and the American freighter City of Pueblo arrived safely at Cherbourg. These are the fifth and sixth American ships to cross the Atlantic safely since unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed.

The 8,000-ton American freight steamship Missourian left New York Harbor unarmed yesterday to brave the German submarines on a trip for an unnamed port in France.

The Rochambeau was one of three ships to arrive yesterday which passed through the submarine zone. The others were the Virginian from Marseilles and the British freighter Seistan, which came into port after a long and eventful trip from Bombay through the Suez Canal, bringing 6,000 tons of dates, which should have arrived here last November.

Knowledge of the safety of many ships, concerning which much anxiety has been felt, coupled with the announcement from the British and French Admiralties, which were interpreted as showing that the submarine warfare had declined in effectiveness during March, caused the general belief among shipping men that the risk in crossing the ocean was decreasing. At the offices of the Holland-America Line it was said that word was expected shortly from Holland to send out the Dutch ships which have been tied up in this harbor.

The greatest American freighter, the Minnesota, arrived here yesterday from the Pacific Coast with nearly 100,000,000 gallons of wine. The vessel will join the American Line's Atlantic fleet. The Minnesota has a tonnage of 20,178 and will be the largest freight carrier in the trans-Atlantic trade next to the Adriatic. The vessel will sail for Liverpool unarmed in a week, if no policy regarding the arming of American ships is settled upon before that time. If it is decided to arm American ships before that time the American Line may delay the sailing of the vessel until guns are mounted.

The only one of the three ships arriving yesterday after voyages through the submarine zone, which is reported to have had a skirmish with a submarine, is the Seistan, and the Captain and officers of this ship refused positively to discuss its experiences, under orders of the Admiralty. The Seistan, with two guns mounted, left Bombay early last Fall, but was damaged in a collision in the Persian Gulf, and laid up a long time for repairs. The ship arrived at Suez on January 27, and passed through the Mediterranean, removing its guns at Gibraltar, because on its return trip it will pass through the Panama canal.

No submarine was sighted by the Rochambeau, although its passengers were startled, on the second day out, when the new bow gun was fired, to familiarise its gunner with its use. The bow gun, which is mounted on a platform about sixty feet in front of the bridge, is of 900 millimeter caliber.

The Rochambeau was commanded by Captain Charles Sous, who formerly had the Quebec, which was sunk by a mine. He said that on leaving Bordeaux he met the American freight Orleans. Later he said that he passed a convoy of French patrol boats, which were guarding the American freighter Onega and three British freighters through the danger zone.

There were 121 passengers on the Rochambeau, including twelve Americans. Twenty-five French soldiers on furlough came over in the steerage. One of the passengers was Dr. Henry C. Rowland, the author, who came over with Mrs. Rowland and his two children. Dr. Rowland, who had been living in France, is a member of the Medical Reserve of the United States Army, and came to this country in order to serve as an army surgeon in case of war.

The first mail to be carried to England on an American steamship since the German submarine blockade was daclared was landed at Liverpool by the Mongolia. This mail was transferred to the Mongolia from the St. Louis.

Word was received yesterday that the British steamship Cretic of the White Star Line, which sailed on February 6, for Naples, arrived there safely on March 5. The Cretic carried ninety-seven passengers, of whom six were Americans. It also carried United States mail for Mediterranean ports.

Mongolia's Commander

Boston, Mass., March 8.—Captain Emery Rice, who guided the American steamship Mongolia safely through the barred zone, entered the Massachusetts Nautical Training School from the Boston English High School in 1895 and after graduation took service with the American Line as Quartermaster.

Five years later he went to the Pacific and after serving several years as First and Second Officer, was in 1910 appointed Commander of the steamer Zafiro, engaged in trade between Manila and Hongkong. A year later he was put in command of the Pacific Mail Steamship China, and when only 25 years of age was put in charge of the Mongolia. When that ship was transferred to the Atlantic Captain Rice came with her. Two years ago he received the thanks of the Japanese Government for rescuing fourteen fishermen in a typhoon in the inland sea.

Inukai Would Keep All Land Won In War With Germany

Kokuminto Leader Says It Is The Duty Of Japan To Be Prepared For Situation To Follow The Conflict

Urging the retention of the islands in the Pacific which have been wrested from Germany, because of their value as naval bases, and advocating a policy of thorough preparedness to meet any problems, commercial, financial or military, that may arise after the war, Mr. Ki Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto party, sets forth the platform of his party in an article which appears in the April issue of the Seinin, a political monthly. The subject of the article is "The World Situation and Japan's Duty."

Mr. Inukai, who is regarded by the Japanese as one of their great champions of constitutional government, scathingly criticizes both the Okuma and the Terauchi Ministries, for their "bungling" diplomatic policies; making a lucid statement of the position of the Kokuminto party, of which he is the leader, he declares that the most urgent duty of today is to destroy "the arbitrary arrogance" of a party whch possesses a majority in the House, to which he attributes the cause of all political evils and administrative inefficiency in Japan.

Mr. Inukai begins by declaring that Japan today is in a position which demands that she must find a clear understanding of the duties and obligations which she must perform on completion of the war. He urges therefore the importance of Japanese people combining their efforts to make an exhaustive study of after-war affairs.

"But," says the Kokuminto leader, "none of the existing political parties is strong enough singlehanded to carry through any effective measures. To cite an instance, even Marquis Okuma was unable to carry into operation all the high ideals he had cherished during his Premiership, though he was backed by the numerically powerful Kenseikai. None of the influential Genro, such as Yamagata for Matsukata, were able to do much, even when they were backed by parties. The reason for this apparently anomalous state of affairs is that the relations between influential men or parties are so intricately intertwined that it is extremely difficult to effect their perfect co-operation. As regards the present Ministry, it is of course too feable to do much, having no party backing."

Favors Non-Political Diplomacy

"The meeting of the leaders of the three political parties which was held previous to the dissolution of the House with a view to enabling the Cabinet to act without fear in its foreign diplomacy, was a desirable step. For such an agreement would place foreign diplomacy beyond the pale of political wrangles. But when it comes to enforcing such a plan, then there arises an impassable difficulty. The fact is that one of the parties, having a majority in the House, could form a Cabinet of its own. Before such a powerful temptation the amicable co-operation of the parties in foreign diplomacy is more easily talked about than carried out. We must first destroy the so-called majority of the strongest party in the House. The big party must be pulled down if it be necessary for the establishment of a fundamental policy in our foreign diplomacy after the war."

Entering into the main argument Mr. Inukai goes on to say:

"What should be Japan's stand when the peace conference is convened? What will become of the South Sea Islands now in our occupation? What is to become of Kiauchau? The Allies' terms of peace made public a short time ago include such conditions as the restoration of Alsace Lorraine, the independence of Belgium, and the interests of Russia, Britain and France, but not a word was said about the Japanese interests regarding Kiauchau or the South Sea Islands. If the peace conference be entered into in such a manner without a thought for Japan, what would be Japan's position after the war? This is a question which concerns the vital interest and honor of the Japanese Empire."

"The war is not likely to stop during this winter. If it does not, we may fairly well count on its continuance through spring and summer, because the winter is the most difficult time for the conduct of the war. In the coming winter we may hear more talk of peace, but it is reasonable to expect the continuance of the war for another year or two.

Japan Must Be Prepared

"It is necessary that Japan should make due preparations for peace during the war. Now is the time for Japan to find the points in which she must have a voice, and drive the nails, so to speak, to make her position secure. The last Cabinet made a miserable failure in its foreign diplomacy. In joining the Agreement of London Japan should have made her position clear in regard to the South Sea Islands and Kiauchau. That she has not done this is a great piece of neglect, which has involved Japan in diplomatic embarrassments. There are of course some ways even now to mend this past neglect, but it is a question whether the present Cabinet is capable of attending to such business. For instance, the Government has made mistakes in its method of utilising the specie reserve which has increased on account of the war prosperity. Speaking of the individual, he must be a very rich man indeed who affords to live on the interest of his bank deposits; a man ordinary means should do his best to turn his money to the best use. So it should be in the case of nations. That Japan has had her specie increased a little is no reason why she should make haste to get rid of her cash by responding to Russian and English calls for loans. That the Government should have made no effort to put the surplus money to better use than that of buying foreign loans, is proof that the Government has no definite financial policy. Such a Cabinet is altogether too weak to grapple with the momentous situation that Japan is now placed in. That is why we have come into collision with the Terauchi Cabinet.

Must Have Power on Sea.

"To guarantee the safety of Japan for the future it is important that she should secure her rights of the sea. In this connection it must be said that the Japanese occupation of the South Sea Islands is a question of life and death importance to Japan.

"Japan's sea power today is far inferior to that of her hypothetical enemy. This is not to be helped perhaps, because there is such a vast difference in the respective powers of wealth. But the question assumes a serious aspect when Japan loses the advantage of the sea power. The defence of the state demands three conditions that is, (1) munitions, (2) man power, (3) strategic situation. If Japan is too poor to fulfil the three conditions, she can to some extent economise in her arms and munitions; and even in the paucity of man power there is not much cause to worry, because good training will make up to some extent for this defect. As long as Japan occupies favorable strategical position, she will be safe. Therefore the 100,000 square miles of the territorial waters in the South Seas which are now in Japanese occupation are of great value to Japan, affording as they do, a series of excellent naval bases on which Japan may establish the peace of East Asia. If Japan were to lose these naval bases, she would at once be placed in a perilous condition, even in peace time. In time of war Japan would be in positive danger. The Okuma Cabinet has done nothing to strengthen her position in this respect. Such an omission is not only a grave diplomatic failure, but a veritable political crime, when you consider the serious far-reaching consequences which it involves. I am not opposed to the declaration of war against Germany, as were the Seiyukai. I approve of war with Germany, because Germany richly deserved Japan's enmity for her "triple interference," the bitter fruit of which Japan was made to eat after the Sino-Japan war. But the Okuma Cabinet was wrong in the manner in which it carried out the war. The Okuma Cabinet had at that time lost its popularity with the people, and in its hurry to regain favor, rushed thoughtlessly into the war, hoping that the war might turn public attention from its maladministration. This was the fundamental cause of the Okuma Cabinet's deplorable blunders in its foreign diplomacy.

Japan's Relations With Her Ally

"When Japan had decided on a war with Germany, and the army and navy were ready for action she was told to 'wait a minute' by her Ally. There was nothing to do but wait. Japan was to obey every order from her Ally. Then the sphere of our naval operations was limited to the vicinity of Hongkong. The region prescribed was a sheer waste space—where there was no fruit to reap after the operations. Besides the Government was made to affix the condition that Kiauchau should be restored to China after the war!

"Just at this time German men of war were at large, working havoc to mercantile marine, and as Britain was transporting Australian troops to the front, she enlarged the sphere of Japan's naval actions, making Japan act as guard for the British transports. A more humiliating diplomatic policy cannot be imagined!

"At the time of the declaration of war I said: 'We have no ambition to try to change the map of the world, but we must at least utilise this opportunity, so as to secure the peace of the Orient. But the Okuma Cabinet was too foolish to accomplish anything that is of permanent value to Japan. On the contrary, grave blunders were committed, such as imperil the very existence of the state. This was sufficient justification for the downfall of the Okuma Cabinet. The party which had assisted the Okuma Cabinet should share the same fate as that Cabinet.

China Policy All Wrong

"The policy vis-a-vis China was altogether wrong. There will arise many troubles in China after the war. An example is that famous Article 5 in the Sino-Japanese treaty drafted by Viscount Kato, which provided that China should employ Japanese political, financial and military advisers, that China should give Japan the police power, and buy munitions of war from Japan, etc. The clause was cancelled because of the opposition of foreign Powers which contended that such conditions were an infringement on the sovereign rights of the Chinese Republic. Suppose that this article had been accepted by the Chinese government, what could Viscount Kato have done? Dr. Morrison, though he has not the name of adviser, wields in China an exceptional power, first because of the weight of the British Government and secondly because of his own capacity. There are in the Chinese Government both German and Japanese advisers. What are the Japanese advisers doing? They are as good as non-existent. As regards the arms, China used to purchase from Japan before but subsequently bought much from Germany because Japanese products were poorer than German-made ones both in quality and price. Instead of forcing the purchase of unwanted articles on China, Japan should have invested money in China in order to start Sino-Japanese corporations for large industrial enterprises. In fact such a scheme was well on its way, but was defeated by the irrational diplomacy of Viscount Kato."

Criticizes Defence Policy

Criticising the Okuma Cabinet's defence policy, Mr. Inukai says:

"When the two division problem came up for discussion some time ago, I urged the necessity of improving the instruments of war and the 'all men-soldiers' policy. But Marquis Okuma rejected my proposal and adopted the so-called 'professional' views of the then War Minister. Subsequently, however, Lieutenant General Kusunose, War Minister, and Lieutenant-General Tanaka expressed themselves as favoring my opinion. The progress of the European war proved the truth of my assertion. The Mitsueda and the Imperial arsenals are quite inadequate to produce all the arms necessary for the defence of the country in time of war. Heavy artillery is wanting. Military motor cars are too few. Of aeroplanes there is hardly enough to be of war time service. In the materials for trench fighting, Japan is not prepared at all. Under such circumstances it is impossible to think of opening war on the continent. To speak about the despatch of Japanese troops to the European stage of war is folly and madness. Look at the fate of Rumania, which was crushed under German arms not so much because of the weakness of her soldiers as because of her lack of tools of war!

"It is necessary that the manufacture of munitions should be made a private enterprise instead of a Government monopoly. If this is not possible a great military arsenal be established in China with Sino-Japanese co-operation. Such important questions must be studied and solved before the war ends; so that Japan may be ready when the after-war competition of the world commences. The last Cabinet was criminally negligent of these important problems, and richly deserved the fate it met."

In the concluding portion of the article Mr. Inukai gives a sound slap to the Seiyukai and makes clear the position of the Kokuminto. He says:

An Attack on the Seiyukai

"Why did the Seiyukai refuse to join us when we impeached the Terauchi Cabinet? If the Seiyukai had gone with us, there would have been no dissolution. The aloofness of the Seiyukai gave a pretext to the Government for dissolving the House. The reason that the Seiyukai opposed us in impeaching the Government was that if the three parties combined in the attack the Cabinet was sure to collapse, in which case, the power would roll back again into the hands of the Kenseikai, which commanded a majority in the House.

"Some persons criticise us because the Kokuminto, after coalescing with the Kenseikai in the anti-Government campaign, refused to go hand in hand with the Kenseikai when the House was dissolved. We agreed with the Kenseikai in the want of confidence resolution, but that is no reason why we should agree in all other matters. As a majority party is apt wax arrogant, refusing to listen to the dictates of reason, so long as it is the strongest party in the House, it is needful that this fundamental cause of party despotism should be destroyed. Now in the coming election neither Kenseikai nor Seiyukai will be able to command a decided majority in the house, and then our Kokuminto will be in a position to arbitrate their quarrels, siding with whichever party shows better wisdom and statesmanship. Thus we will be able to exercise a restraining power over the arrogance of large political parties. If we are fortunate enough to gain 40 or 50 seats in the House, we should be the "casting vote," and in that case we will present to the Diet such proposals as are indispensable to the weal and advancement of the state, and ask for the approval of the House. In this way the Kokuminto will command the position of carrying into operation its ideals and policies, which has long been denied us."

Mr. Inukai concludes by reiterating the necessity of "destroying" the power of majority in the House, which he says is the root of all political evils in Japan.

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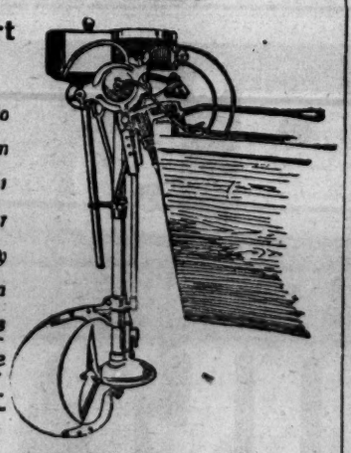
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German Legation Guard, Loitering At Power Station, Charged In Mixed Court

Is Held Up By Armed Chinese Watchman; Case Adjourned For Consultation With Dutch Consulate

The first instance of a German subject being arraigned before the Mixed Court, under the new order now existing, occurred yesterday, when an ex-Legation Guardsman from Peking, recently a watchman at the German Consulate here, was charged with loitering in the vicinity of the power station, which, since the Sino-German rupture, has been strongly guarded. There was some discussion in court as to the powers of the Dutch Consul and the case was eventually adjourned, so that the matter might be considered in consultation with him.

The case came before American Assessor M. F. Perkins and the Chinese Magistrate. The accused is Karl Frederick Scubert, aged between 25 and 30 years. Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, prosecuted and Mr. G. D. Musso watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Newman said accused was what was known as an unrepresented foreigner. He was a German subject and, according to the Yangkingpang Regulations, No. 6, where a foreigner had no Consul, the prefect or magistrate, sitting with a foreign assessor, should try the case. No. 7 of the Yangkingpang Regulations said that an unrepresented foreign offender should be tried and sentenced by the prefect.

As a matter of judicial record, German subjects at the present time were unrepresented in the International Settlement. There had been no official notification that anyone had for the time being been authorised to represent German subjects here, nor, so far as he believed, had there been any such notification by the Chinese authorities to the Court.

That being so, there was no other court but the Mixed Court for a German subject to be tried in if he committed an offence and, he thought, until the Court did receive official notification from the Chinese Government that the interests of German subjects were being looked after by some Consul or other official, the Mixed Court must, for the time being, hold that German subjects were unrepresented.

The Assessor—Has the defendant protested to you in any way against the jurisdiction of the Court?

Mr. Newman—No.

The Assessor—Does he speak English?

Accused—Yes, I understand English.

The Assessor—Do you raise any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court?

Accused—No.

Mr. Newman, continuing, said the matter might or might not be considered serious by the Court. It was rather difficult to get at a direct motive in the case. It might have been the result of an unfortunate drinking bout, or it might have been premeditated.

For some time past, it had been thought necessary to place armed guards at the Riverside electric power station. The station was bounded on the North by Yangtszepoo Road and on the South by the river, a long narrow strip of land. At 11.55 p.m. on the 6th, a Chinese watchman—one of the men lately in the Weihaiwei Regiment, who was on duty there—reported to Sergeant Hunter that he had found a foreigner on the foreshore of the Power Station.

He was standing on the jetty, beside the crane, when taken into custody. How he got there was a mystery. There were guards patrolling round the Power Station the whole of the time and he was not noticed until he was found near the crane. He was apparently in a drunken condition, or, at least, had been drinking.

When he was questioned as to what he was doing, or how he got there, he did not at first give any satisfactory answer. Later, he told Sergeant Hunter that he was an Austrian subject and that he had come at the instance of the Austrian authorities from Peking on the 5th, the day before he was arrested. Accused had been in custody since his arrest, as there had been no sitting of the Court since then.

Accused said he was told by the Austrian authorities, when he left Peking, that he could live on board the steamer Bohemia, that he hired a ricsha to take him to the jetty, to go aboard and that the coolie had taken him astray. He said he did not know where he hired the ricsha, but he remembered drinking in a saloon in Broadway, with a German whose name he gave as Siegler, living at No. 21 Miller Road and employed at the German Club.

This was the information given directly after accused was found, apparently the story of a man who had been drinking. On being questioned the next morning, at the police station, it was found he was a German subject and had his discharge papers from the German Legation Guard in Peking. He then stated that he was a German and that he was employed at the German Consulate as a watchman.

Those two statements were what constituted the suspicious point of the story. It was very unfortunate for accused, if it was a mere drunken bout, that he should find himself on the particular spot which the authorities for some time had reason to believe should be very closely guarded. He was charged with being on enclosed premises for an unlawful purpose.

The watchman gave evidence that he had been on duty at the station for two months. In all, there were seventeen persons on duty. At a quarter to twelve on the night of the 6th he saw the foreigner on the jetty and arrested him. He was walking about.

The Assessor—Would he get on the jetty except by boat?

A—There is a piece of vacant ground on the west side.

Witness said he had his rifle, which he lowered and pointed at accused when he was arresting him. Witness thought the man was quite sober.

The Assessor said that, before going on with further evidence, he would like to inquire if the matter of defendant's arrest had been reported to the Dutch Consulate.

Mr. Newman—No.

The Assessor—He is not aware of it?

Mr. Newman—No; we had no official intimation as to the Dutch Consulate taking over German interests. It was only a rumor.

The Assessor said he thought it was a matter of general knowledge that the Dutch authorities had taken over certain interests—not necessarily judicial administration. He himself had no official knowledge.

Mr. Newman said inquiries had been made and the only information he had got was that nothing had been settled. That, he thought, came from the Consular Body. That being so, he thought the only place was the Mixed Court.

The Assessor said the Magistrate informed him that he had a despatch from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, which officially notified him that the Dutch authorities had taken over German interests, but the language used was not sufficiently explicit to indicate whether it went so far as to include control of judicial cases. He thought, however, that, before proceeding to the hearing of the whole case, the matter of defendant's arrest ought to be made known to the Dutch Consulate, in case such instructions of the Chinese Government did go so far as to give judicial control.

In fairness to accused, the information should be given to the Dutch Consulate, to see if they wanted to watch the case. That, he felt, ought to be done in fairness at the present moment, when it was especially difficult for a Court made up as that one was to be free from prejudice in matters of this kind. While he fully agreed with what Mr. Newman had said about the Court's jurisdiction, still he thought it was due to the Dutch Consulate that they should be informed to see whether they desired to exercise their interest in German subjects by watching the case, before it went any further. In the circumstances it was strange that a German should be found there and some explanation ought to be given.

The case was then adjourned until tomorrow, the Assessor asking the Police to communicate with the Dutch Consulate.

U. S. Agricultural Expert Gives Hints to Nanhsuchou Farmers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanhsuchow, April 7.—The people of Nanhsuchow were fortunate in having a visit from Dr. L. H. Bailey on Thursday, April 5. Dr. Bailey left Nanking on Wednesday noon for Nanhsuchow, Anhui and returned to Shanghai on Friday so as to be ready to go to Japan the following week. Dr. Bailey is one of the foremost men in the agricultural world. He is noted as a botanist and as an agricultural educationist in addition to having been Chairman of various Agricultural Commissions appointed by the United States Government, one of which was the Country Life Commission. He was Professor in and Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, for 25 years and was largely responsible for the growth of that institution on a sound basis. Dr. Bailey has also travelled extensively in many countries of the world in order to study agricultural conditions. Mr. P. W. Tsou of the University of Nanking acted as interpreter for him while here.

Dr. Bailey spent the day at a farm about 7 miles from the city. He spent his time asking the farmer (who is one of the most progressive farmers of the region) various questions and in studying agricultural implements and farming conditions. On Thursday night he spoke to a representative audience of the city on the subject of a better agriculture with more or less direct application to Nanhsuchow.

He began his talk by saying that he had come a long way to see China and its agriculture and that he had come to learn, as well as to possibly give some suggestions. He spoke of how important agriculture is to a people and of how in United States agricultural schools, colleges, demonstration farms, agricultural societies and co-operative organisations have been formed in order to promote a better agriculture.

"I did not come to China to give recommendations as to how to improve your agriculture but perhaps I can give suggestions to set you thinking. It is a well known fact that no country suffers from famine if it has a well developed animal husbandry. I understand that in this region you have floods which cause shortage of food in some years and which are due to two reasons. First the overflow of streams and second the heavy rainfall which is too much for such a level plain as this is to take care of.

"Nothing can be done to remedy this state of affairs until we know the amount of rainfall and the amount of water carried by the streams in flood time as well as the depth of the water on the flooded land. This must be measured before an Engineer will undertake the problem. It must be done accurately for a series of years. Until such a record is made one cannot work out a plan for an adequate remedy."

Dr. Bailey went on to say that he was not an engineer and so could not solve the problem. However he suggested the possibility of a system of agriculture worked on different levels of land. He suggested that perhaps by digging lakes and canals to take care of the water and using the earth to build up the remaining land might prove of help. Since there is little rain during the winter and few farmers at work the proposition is just that much more simple.

Then he spoke of the possibility of using the grave lands where many graves are together as places for the growing of mulberry trees. The poor people of the region dig out the roots of the grass for fuel from the grave lands. Another possibility he said would be to plant these lands to a better grass which could be used as a fuel. He then mentioned the possibility of planting trees, useful trees along streams, roads, inside and around outside of the city wall and at the back side of the villages throughout the region where the land is not being utilised for that purpose as fully as intended.

Dr. Bailey also spoke of how America is now experimenting with various crops from China and of the fact that kaoliang right from the region of Nanhsuchou has been taken to the United States to be tried. Then he went on to say that aside from the introduction of new crops there are three ways of making a better agriculture. First, by increasing the fertility of the soil, either though the use of fertilisers or by plowing under green manures and the use of leguminous crops such as clovers and beans. Second, by better tillage of the land. This means the improvement of tools as well as a better use of the present tools. Third, by seed selection. He emphasised the fact that a great deal can be done along this line not only in improving present varieties but in securing other varieties.

"A good farmer tries to understand these three things as well as many others which are important in a better agriculture.

"Responsibility for the education of the farmer does not depend on the man himself alone. It rests on the landowner and society as well. I am glad to see that you have already started something along this line by starting a small farm." He then told his audience that the improving of agriculture is a slow process and that they must expect to make progress slowly. That too much must not be expected in any one year. "Land will be needed to accomplish anything just as it is needed in the United States.

"Perhaps later there will be persons here interested enough to form an agricultural society. Then in connection with this society or in some other way you will want to hold an agricultural exhibit to compare crops and animals. In other words the agriculture of the world cannot be improved until the persons interested come together to discuss those questions.

"I am not giving these suggestions expecting all are good. I have come to learn from you. However, nothing is so good but that it can be improved upon. If you should come to the United States I would want you to give suggestions to us. It is very important that all understand agriculture and its underlying principles. We do not know of any race of people who can maintain a permanent agriculture. We are all responsible to keep the land so that the earth is productive and good for future generations. Hence, it becomes a big moral question. Everyone here I am sure is interested in your fellow men but we owe that same interest and thought to our children, our children's children and in fact to all the future generations no matter how far away. I hope you will all help to solve this problem of a better and more permanent agriculture."

TROUBLE WITH CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Seattle, March 31.—(Japanese cable). Disputes among the Chinese residents on the Pacific Slope have become more serious of late. Already a large number of suits have been brought before the local Courts concerning their troubles. Twenty Chinese have also been shot dead by their compatriots during the past two months. The authorities at Seattle have decided to deport many of those involved in these disputes, to prevent further trouble, in co-operation with the authorities in San Francisco, Portland, and other towns.

'The Happy Day'

By Domino

I am sorry that the Bandman Company did not get a better house at the Lyceum Theater last night. "The Happy Day" struck me as quite the best thing that has been put up this season and thanks to Leyland Hodgson, Miss Manners, Compton Coutts, Alex Kellaway and Miss Gracie Rosslyn we had a happy evening.

Of course, we must not forget the humorous work that was supplied by Billy Rex. He is clever and he dances well, even if he does act like a clown. Miss Leigh and Miss Doyle both had a great deal of work to do and they did it well.

One of the tit-bits of the show was Miss Gracie Rosslyn's song about the conductor of some band. She sang it well and she also danced its refrain in fine style. A duet by Miss Manners and Alex Kellaway was also splendidly rendered. These are only some of the good things of a pleasant evening I have not been enthusiastic over the shows that have already been put up but I can cordially recommend "The Happy Day" as worthy of popular patronage.

S.V.C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, April 10, 1917.

No. 18. Corps Parade. Reference Corps Order No. 3. The Corps will parade for Field Maneuvers on Saturday, April 14.

The General and Special Ideas and Orders for parade for both forces will be issued to all concerned and Company Orders are unnecessary. Umpires with Red Force:—Major Piloher, Captains Godfrey and Gaskin, and with the Blue Force, Captains Davis and Crighton.

No. 19. Promotions. The following promotions have been approved by the Council and were gazetted on April 5. Seniority will date from April 4 and in the order in which the names appear below:—

American Co. Sergt. R. K. Hykes to be 2/Lieutenant.

Maxim Battery Sergt. W. H. Rogers to be 2/Lieutenant.

Japanese Co. Sgt. Major D. Inowka to be 2/Lieutenant.

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These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

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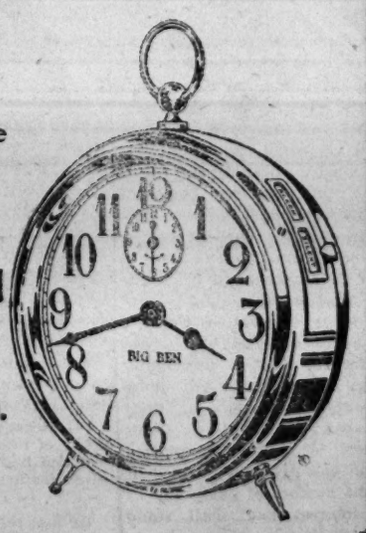

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WEATHER

The depression will follow the Yangtsze Valley towards the coast. Strong N.-E. to S.-E. breezes t the North of the Formosa Channel.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 11, 1917

President Wilson's War Platform

THE following striking passages from Woodrow Wilson's Inaugural Address, delivered in Washington, on March 5, immediately after he had taken the oath of office for his second term as President of the United States, reveal in the clearest terms why America is in the war and what she is fighting for. In a way they constitute the President's War Platform and in this connection they should be read and studied by all patriotic Chinese, now that their own country is about to follow the United States into the war, for, once in the war, the Republic of China will be fighting for the achievement of the same objects and for the continued life of the same principles. President Wilson said:

We are provincials no longer. The tragical events of the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated people. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace:

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

That Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose, or power of the family of nations.

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

That national armaments should be limited to those necessary to national order and domestic safety.

That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other States should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow-countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native among us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amid the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's Providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realise to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant, and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel.

The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose, and in its vision of duty, of opportunity, and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our Government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand.

For myself, I beg your tolerance, your countenance, and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we be but true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted.

Petrograd Or Calais?

Problems Of The German Retirement

By Lovat Fraser

Everybody is asking why the Germans have furtively withdrawn from very strong positions in the region of the Ancre and the Somme. The problem is being examined with profound interest and some perplexity.

There is not sufficient recognition of the undoubted fact that under cover of mists and darkness the enemy have so far conducted their retirement with success. We ought not to deceive ourselves in this matter. Though the British Army forced them to go, they have retreated very skilfully.

We are entering upon a very critical and obscure phase of the war. We should look at the new situation very frankly and without any bias. The journalistic experts have always told us that ground does not matter, and that our one object must be to "kill Germans." I have frequently ventured to doubt this view, and have urged that ground also matters enormously. But the experts cannot have it both ways. Though last week we got the ground, the Germans got away. Our natural jubilation must therefore not reach extravagant lengths.

Six different explanations of the causes of the German withdrawal have been published, though in a sense most of the six are variants of each other. We are told that the Germans evacuated formidable fortified positions:

(1) Because the constant pressure of the British armies had rendered their existing lines untenable.

(2) Because when first their positions were badly battered they began to prepare new lines in their rear, and have simply chosen a favorable moment for retirement.

(3) Because by falling back they impair the value of our new railways and other preparations. They compel us to "organise" our new ground, and therefore postpone our chances of a successful spring offensive.

(4) Because they do not mean to attack in the west this year and have begun to shorten their line instead. They mean to strike at Russia. The submarine campaign constitutes their offensive in the west.

(5) Because they mean to attack us very soon, and may get us at a disadvantage on our new ground.

(6) Because they intend to force a war of movement in the west this year and had first to extricate themselves from their fixed positions.

* * *

To me the initial question does not seem to admit of argument. The Germans went not because they wanted to, but because they had to go. It is quite inconceivable that they abandoned such tremendous strongholds as Gommecourt and Puisieux except under pressure. We have really been witnessing the belated close of the Battle of the Somme. The events of last week are the true fruits of Sir Douglas Haig's victory. The enemy may be making the best of a bad job, they may be evolving new schemes based upon their involuntary retirement, but there can be no doubt about the original meaning of their departure. They were pressed back.

The first explanation quoted above, that the existing German lines had from various technical reasons become untenable, is the true one. But when we have said so much we are still only at the beginning of the problem. The real question is what will happen next.

I do not in the least believe that the Germans drew back simply in order to force a war of movement in the west, which is perhaps the last thing they desire. Nor is it conceivable that they abandoned their powerful improvised fortresses merely to embarrass our spring operations. Such may be the consequence of their withdrawal, but it cannot have been the reason that impelled them. All these "clever" theories do not impress me at all, for if it be held that the retreat was involuntary they are instantly vitiated. And no one can conceive Marshal von Hindenburg trying to be "clever." His moves are always marked by a crude though massive simplicity.

What, then, is the German purpose? The enemy, let us remember, have certainly retired in the Ancre and Somme area under compulsion. They certainly hope to gain some sort of victory in the next six months, which is why they are comparatively indifferent about the United States. They certainly hope that their submarine campaign will bring about the downfall of Great Britain.

The Germans will probably adopt one of two main courses of action.

The first is to stake everything on the attainment of early victory on land and sea in the west. If they aim at an early finish, to strike in the west appears the only course open to them. Hitherto I have always thought they would put their fortunes finally to the test in France and in the North Sea, because it seemed the most logical thing to do. There is much difference of opinion as to where they might strike. Some think they would aim at Ypres and Calais. Personally, I fancy they would fall upon some sector of the front held by the French.

The second alternative is widely different. It presupposes that last week's withdrawal is only the beginning of a much bigger retirement which would shorten the German line by very many miles. If you draw a line from Arras to Soissons, but perhaps including Peronne, you will get a rough idea of the kind of gradual retirement suggested. The second alternative implies that Hindenburg argues thus: "We may trust the submarines to paralyse Great Britain by midsummer or a little later. I believe I can hold my own on the western front, and do not mind yielding comparatively small areas here and there. Shortening my line will release a useful number of my divisions, without giving a corresponding advantage to the Allies. In six weeks' time I can begin a fresh offensive against Russia, where internal dissensions may turn to my advantage. To knock out Russia, while leaving our submarines to reduce the English to extremities, is now our best hope."

* * *

This is a tentative discussion of alternative possibilities, and not a prophecy. I am not going to be rash enough to make any prediction at this time of day. It has to be observed that both alternatives leave out of account the expected Allied offensive in the west.

Personally, I have only one conviction left about the future course of this war. I do not believe that Germany will throw up the sponge without endavoring to invade these islands. As no experts seem to share this conviction, doubtless it will not disturb anybody. When I mention it, all the experts say is, "Hush!"

While we have every right to feel encouraged by the German retreat on the Somme, it would be the maddest mistake to suppose that the Germans either know they are beaten or even think they are going to be beaten. They are still fighting to win and still believe they have a chance of victory. They still dream of levying indemnities to pay the cost of the war. They still talk of retaining Belgium and the Baltic provinces of Russia, of making Antwerp a German port, of maintaining their grip on the French coal and iron fields.

Merely to retort that they are demented is very foolish. While they hold such huge areas of Allied territory they are at least not demented in their hopes. The next few months are going to transcend all the previous stages of the war, and only by the most gigantic and united efforts will the Allies be able to lay Germany in the dust.

Last Days Of Lafcadio Hearn

Written by His Wife for the Atlantic Monthly

The following story of the last days of Lafcadio Hearn, from the pen of Setsuko Koizumi, the writer's Japanese wife, and translated by Paul Kiyoshi Hisada, appeared in the Atlantic Monthly for March:

In the 37th year of Meiji, September 19, at three o'clock in the afternoon, I went to his study. He was walking round, putting his hands on his breast.

'Are you not well? I asked.

'I have a new kind of sickness.'

I inquired, 'What kind?'

'Sickness of heart, I think.'

'I think that you worry too much. You had better rest quietly.'

This was my word of consolation for him. Immediately I sent a two-man jinrikisha for Dr. Kizawa, our family physician.

Hearn never wished to have me or the children see him troubled. He told me that I had better go away and not worry; but I was worried, and I stayed there near his desk. He started to write something, and I advised him to keep quiet.

Hearn asked me to leave him alone, and finished his writing. He said, 'This is a letter to Umesan. If trouble comes, he will help you. Perhaps if this pain of mine increases, I may die. If I die, do not weep. Buy a little urn; you can find one for three or four sen. Put my bones in it, and bury it near a quiet temple in the country. I shall not like it if you cry. Amuse the children and play cards with them—how much better I shall enjoy that! There will be no need of announcing my death. If any one asks, reply, "Oh, he died some time ago!" That will be quite proper.'

I asked him not to talk so sadly. When I said that to him, he replied, 'I am very serious. Honestly, from my heart,' he said, emphatically. Then he added, 'No use,' and rested quietly.

Several minutes later he stood up and said, I have no more pain. 'I wish to take a bath.' He wanted a cold bath, and took one in the bathroom.

'The pain has gone entirely. Strange—I feel very well. Mama san, the sickness has left me,' he said. 'How about a little whiskey for me?'

I thought to myself, 'Whiskey is not good for the heart'; but he insisted.

I said, 'I don't know. However, if you wish some badly, I will give you some with water.'

I gave him a glass, and he raised the glass to his lips and said, 'I shall not die.'

It made me feel better. Then he told me that he had had this particular pain for several days. 'I will rest a little while,' he said, and got on to the bed with a book.

In the meantime the doctor had come. Hearn said, 'What shall I do?' He left his book and went into the guestroom, where he received the doctor. He said, laughingly, 'You must excuse me, my sickness is gone.'

After the doctor had examined him he told us that there was nothing serious the matter, and, as usual, joked and joked.

Hearn was almost always in good health. He dreaded like a child to have a doctor examine him, or to take medicine. He would not have a doctor unless I begged him to. When he was a trifle ill, and I failed to get a doctor in time, he would say to me afterwards, 'I am greatly pleased that you forgot the doctor.'

Hearn, when he was not writing, would walk around the room, or up and down the *roka* thinking things. Even when he was sick, he was not the kind of man who could stay in bed.

Two or three days before he died, Osaki, the maid, told me that the cherry tree was blossoming out of season (*kaerizaki*) in the garden by the studio. (In my household things like that are of great interest. Today some little bamboo-sprouts have shot up in the woods; look! a yellow butterfly is flirting about; Kazuo, my son, found a little ant-hill; a toad came to the door; or the sunset is full of beautifully changing colors.) Such details as these drew more attention from us than if they had been important matters, and Hearn was informed of every one of these incidents. He was delighted to hear about them. It seems funny that this gave us so much pleasure. Toads, butterflies, ants, spiders, cicadas, bamboo-sprouts, and sunsets were among Papa-san's best friends.

Now, in Japan, *kaerizaki* (to have the cherry tree blossom out of season) is not a sign of good fortune, so it worried me a little. But when I told Hearn about it, he was delighted, and replied, 'Arigato' (Thanks). He went near the edge of the *roka*, or narrow veranda that runs around the outside of our house, and, looking at the flowers, said, "Hello." He added, "It is warm like spring, the cherry tree thought, 'Ah! this is my world again,' and blossomed."

Meditating a little while, he said again, "Pity! soon it will become cold and frightened, and die."

The flowers bloomed just one day, on the 27th; in the evening all the petals had fluttered to the ground. This cherry tree blossomed every season, and Hearn loved it. Probably the cherry tree remembered that, and blossomed to bid him farewell.

Hearn used to get up early in the morning; but as he feared to disturb our dreams, he always waited in his studio, sitting by the hibachi (bronze bowl of lighted charcoal) and smoking quietly.

He preferred a long kind of pipe. He had about a hundred of them. The oldest one he had the year he came, and the others had been added. Each pipe was carved. Among the carvings were: Urashima (the Rip van Winkle of Japan); the kinuta of autumnal nights (the kinuta is a wooden mallet used by women to pound linen); eggplants; praying demons; crows on a leafless branch; utensils of the tea ceremony; and verses of poems, for instance, 'Tonight of last year.' These were the favorite ones among the hundred.

It seems that it was interesting to him to smoke these. He chose one from many, and always looked first at the mouthpiece and the bowl, then lighted it. Sitting on the floor-cushion very correctly, he rocked himself slowly back and forth, and smoked.

The day he died, the morning of the 26th, about half past six, I went to his studio. He was already up and smoking. I greeted him: 'Good morning!'

He seemed to be thinking about something. Then he said, 'I had a very unusual dream last night.'

We always talked about our dreams. I inquired what kind of a dream it was.

He replied, 'I traveled for a very long distance. Now that I am smoking here, it hardly seems to have been a real journey. It was like a dream,' he continued; 'not a journey in Europe, nor in Japan—it was a strange place.' He seemed to be enjoying himself.

Before they went to bed, it was the custom for our three children to say, 'Papa-san, good night, pleasant dreams.' And their Papa-san replied, 'The same to you.' Or, in Japanese, 'Yoki yume mimasho.'

That morning Kazuo, my son, before going to school, came and said, 'Good morning.' To this greeting his Papa-san replied, 'Pleasant dreams.' 'The same to you,' said Kazuo.

At eleven o'clock in the morning he was walking up and down the *roka*. He saw a kakemono (painting) depicting the sunrise, in the library tokonoma (raised recess at one end of a room). This is a picture of early morning. Many crows are flying around, and it looks like a scene from a dream. Hearn made the remark: 'What beautiful scenery! I should like to live in a place like that.'

He bought many kakemono. He did not decide to hang this one or that one, but left the choice to me. He enjoyed looking at whichever one I hung. He looked at it as a visitor would, and was pleased. He had a very æsthetic taste, I think. He liked tea and drank it with pleasure. When I made tea he played the part of a guest. He did not perform the intricate details, but he understood the principle of the cha-no-yu, or tea ceremony.

Hearn enjoyed listening to singing insects. That autumn we had a matsumushi (pine-insect). Toward the end of September, when the song of insects is hushed, it made us all feel sad to hear the matsumushi.

I asked Hearn, 'Do you hear that noise?"

He replied, "That poor little insect has sung for us beautifully. How much I enjoyed it? As the weather grows colder and colder, does it know that it will have to die soon? Poor, sad little insect!" After saying that, so piteously he continued, 'Some of these warm days we had better let it go into the bushes."

The early blossoming of the cherry tree, the dream of a long journey, and the dying song of the matsumushi must have been signs of his death, of which it makes me very, very sad to think even today.

In the afternoon he asked, "What book shall we send to Fujizaki-san, who is in the Manchurian campaign?" He looked for the book on the library shelves, and afterwards wrote a letter to his friend.

While he was eating supper he looked unusually happy, and joked and laughed loudly. "Papa-san, good Papa-san!"—"Sweet chickens!"—He talked with the children and, as usual, walked round the library *roka*.

In a little less than an hour he came back to me with a drawn face, and said quietly, "Mama-san, the sickness of the other day has come back again."

I went with him. For a little while he walked around the room with his hand on his breast. I advised him to lie quietly on the bed, and he did so. Very soon after that he was no longer of this world.

He died without any pain, having a little smile around his mouth. It could not be helped, if it was the order of Heaven. I wish that I could have taken care of him, and given all my strength in nursing him. This was too easy a death for me.

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NOW ALL OF YOU FOLKS WAIT IN THE NEXT ROOM AND WHEN HE DISCOVERS WHAT DAY THIS IS - COME IN!!
DEAR - DO YOU KNOW WHAT DAY THIS IS?
SURE! IT'S MONDAY!
IT USED TO BE WASH-DAY FER YOU - DO YOU REMEMBER HOW I'D SIT IN THE KITCHEN EATIN' CORN-BEEF AN' CABBAGE--
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

What's Your Excuse For Not Getting Married?

By Charles W. Wood

Secretary Charles W. Dietrich of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, has been telling bachelors that they ought to forsake the error of their ways. He has been driving home the lesson urgently, eloquently—intimating that a bachelor is only half a man, that he's missing life, that he's playing a sad and expensive practical joke on himself—provided, of course, that he's the sort of bachelor who should get married, and most bachelors are. If he's a travelling man, and marriage means that he's going to make his wife a grass widow eleven-twelfths of the year; or if he's a man with a mission that fairly monopolises his existence—that's different. And marriage isn't right, either, if he has another family on his hands and an income only big enough for one, or if he's insane. But few Y. M. C. A. men come under these exemptions. Therefore, as a rule, they ought to get married.

Why don't the Y. M. C. A. boys get married? I wondered. I decided to ask them, first-hand. Mr. Dietrich was ever so convincing, academically, but did he bring the bachelors to repentance? Here are a few of the "alibis" I received.

"I can't afford it," was the commonest. "Maybe two can live as cheaply as one, but marriage doesn't mean two. It may mean ten, and where would they get off on my salary? Of course I believe in marriage, just as Mr. Dietrich believes in Heaven; but that doesn't mean that either of us is going to make the change until we have to."

"It isn't fair, said a railroad Y.M.C.A. man. "The whole marriage game is crooked. The cards are stacked against the married man. Jack here has got four children; I haven't any. When it comes to educating them there's square deal all around. I have to pay just as much for sending Jack's children to school as he does. But when it comes to feeding them, Jack has to do it all alone. If they were to put the whole expense of children on all of us, where it belongs, everybody would get married. But as long as they don't, I'd rather beat the game than have the game beat me."

"I'll never get married," said a confirmed bachelor of nineteen years, "because I don't want to marry a fool."

"Is your best girl a fool?" he was asked.

"No," he said. "She turned me down."

"There's only one reason why a man doesn't get married," said a young lawyer on the high road to success. "This talk of economic reasons is all bosh. Economics is a matter of the brain entirely, and people don't get married with their brains. It's their inclinations, their instincts, that lead them to marriage—or away from it. And I have a passion for freedoom. I can love, of course; I can be devoted; I can be constant and loyal. But I can't have a woman going over my psychology with a microscope to find out what particular things please me most—and then insisting that I cut them all out just to demonstrate my love for her."

"I don't want to lose all my friends," said a philosophical roundhouse foreman. Although I had observed marriage to some extent myself, I pretended not to understand.

"There are seven boys in our family," he went on, "four living and three married. Real life is made up of association with other lives, association with people you instinctively pick out. Now, every woman, without exception, resents a man's having any interests in life aside from her. She'll stand for his having a job, because it brings home the bacon; and she'll stand for his having a mother, providing he doesn't take her too seriously. But every friend that a married man insists on keeping after his marriage his wife considers a living insult to her. Didn't you ever call on your best friend after his marriage? I used to do it myself, but I never will again. They're always so uncomfortable; they're afraid every second they'll say smething that will hurt, something that'll make the wife suspect that hubby did manage to live somehow before he tied up with her."

"I have two or three girl friends," was another man's predicament. "It's nonsense to say that women can't be friends. They can be, unless they're obsessed with the idea that they've got to marry you. They can be good fellows, happy, careless, altogether human. When they once set out to marry you, though, all the joy goes out of their lives. I've been engaged three times and I know. They're never happy after they're engaged; and when they get married, they sulk forever after. If there was such a thing as a practical partnership between man and woman, if they could only be life-long pals, happy in each other's happiness, I'd go to the altar tonight. But men, or women either, wouldn't marry if they only knew what marriage means."

"There's no such thing as marriage today," was the startling statement of a studious bachelor at the West Side Y.M.C.A. "Yes, marriage was a great institution while it lasted, but it began to go out a century or so ago, there's only a shadow of it left.

"For thousands of years it was the custom for parents to make the best possible marriages for their boys and girls. The young people themselves were barely consulted. A girl wasn't supposed to love the man she intended to marry, but to learn to love him afterward. Usually she succeeded; and marriage was, for many centuries, an unshakable institution. Then the era of romance came, and marriage began to lose its hold on the race. Divorce sprang up, children became disobedient and disrespectful, and family ties began to count less and less.

"There was a reason, but few people knew it. During all those centuries each person's economic security depended upon his family connection. The head of the family, therefore, was the big boss. Children had to obey him in everything, even to marrying the partner he picked out, until they in turn became the heads of families. But capitalism came, and free wage labor; and then the economic security of each person depended not upon his family but upon his job. The individual became the economic unit; and, very naturally, the individual asserted his right to marry the person of his own choice. That was the beginning of romance, but also the beginning of the end of marriage. I don't know what we're coming to, but it's easy to see why people don't get married nowadays. They don't get married because marriage as an institution has broken down."

"It's easy to see what we're coming to," said a younger and more imaginative student. "What else can we come to, with war killing off most of the able-bodied men and boys?"

"Polygamy?" he was asked.

"Not on your life," he said. "For in the meantime all the women have become skilled workers in all kinds of trades, just as independent as man ever was. Such women won't consent to be slaves, and polygamy is slavery. But there won't be anywhere near enough men to go around. What we're coming to is a woman's world; a world ruled by women, but not by women who are dependent on any man for the support of themselves or children. Of course, I can't say exactly what kind of a state they're going to make, or just what they're going to do to marriage; but it will be the first time in history that we'll have a society made to fit the instincts of a free people. I wouldn't get married on a bet today, because life is going to be infinitely more interesting in ten more years."

"I don't know," said another. "I guess I'm selfish. I like to have a little loose change. I like to stay out at night when I feel like it. And I like to know that I'm a personage. If I go into a party with a dozen married men, I'm sure to be the center of interest, even if I'm the dullest man in the bunch. That's because I'm not caught yet. I can yawn when I'm not interested, I can leave when I want to, I can be all kinds of a bore and be forgiven. They (the married men) have got to be bright every minute—in company. They can't be insufferable bores until they get home."

"Why don't bachelors get married?" I asked this gentleman's sister.

"They do," she said.

"They tell me they don't," I protected, "and they tell me they aren't going to."

"That's what they all say," she explained. "That's what my brother says, but I know better. Listen! He's going to be married by next fall. He doesn't know it yet, but he is. SHE TOLD ME ONLY LAST WEEK."

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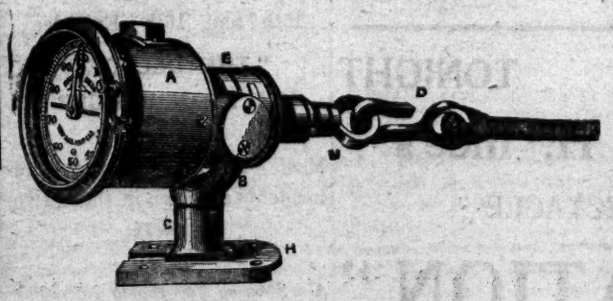

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Canton	Tls. 375 B.
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$250 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 332½ B.
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Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
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"Shell"	103s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½
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Hongkong Dock	$121½ B.
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E-wo Pref.	[illegible]
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Hall and Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$55.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$18.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½.
Amherst	Tls. 1.10 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.15 Sa
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.55.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 B.
Bute	Tls. 1¼.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.35.
Cheng	Tls. 2.90.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¾.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Karan	[illegible]
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ Sa.
Padang	Tls. 14¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼.
Permata	Tls. 3.80 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-pref	[illegible] 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Taiping	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12½.
Tebong	Tls. 22.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	$30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 86 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220.70.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 298.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 10, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 84½=Tls. 1.18 @ 72.4=Mex.	$1.63
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1770
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5¾=Tls.	5.75
Exch. @ 72.4=Mex. $	7.94
Peking Bar	300
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.47
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6 1/16
India	T.T.	258
Paris	T.T.	481
Paris	Demand	481½
New York	T.T.	83¼
New York	Demand	83⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	68
Japan	T.T.	61⅜
Batavia	T.T.	204⅜

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
Lonuon	6 m-s. Cuts.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	500
New York	4 m-s.	86⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 3/5 1/16		£1
„ 1 @ 481⅛	=	Francs 5.36
„ 1 No quotation		Marks *4.38
„ 1.09 @ 83⅜		Gold $1.00
„ 1 @ 62		Yen 1.80
„ 1 @ 15*		Rupees 2.90
„ 1 @ 2.88		Roubles 3.21
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

* Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Following was the Chairman's Speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Before commencing the business of this meeting I wish to refer to the loss of one of our members, Mr. Comins, and also of our late Secretary, Mr. H. B. Stewart.

Mr. Comins was one of our oldest members, and although of late years he was rather frail, he still continued to take a great interest in this Exchange, and was regularly present at all our general meetings. He was greatly respected by us all.

By the sudden death of the late Mr. H. B. Stewart we have lost an energetic and painstaking Secretary. We deeply regret this loss and grieve at the sudden manner in which he was taken from us. I think I shall be expressing the feeling of this meeting if I ask the Secretary to write to Mrs. Stewart recording our sense of loss and expressing our deep sympathy.

I am happy to have pleasure of again addressing you from the Chair. In looking through the reports of my former remarks on these occasions I find that without exception it has been necessary for me to refer to some subject of a controversial nature, generally some matter connected with the regulations for forward business, or the drafting of new rules.

In thinking over the working of this Exchange during the past year I cannot bring to mind any outstanding matter which requires special comment from me. Our present rules work well and have carried us through the somewhat difficult period of the past few months very smoothly and successfully. Certain members appear to find our present regulations for forward business rather irksome, and tending to restrict the volume of business passing through this Exchange. Well Gentlemen, I have no doubt these regulations do restrict business to some extent, but at any rate they ensure that forward business can be conducted with safety and with an absence of the periodical crises which attended the settlement or forward transactions in previous years. Far better that we carry on a comparatively small but sound business rather than indulge in large and risky series of transactions which can only finally result in trouble. To relapse into the unstable methods of the past would in my opinion be a grievous mistake.

Although, as I say, the volume of business may have been diminished to some extent by our present regulations governing forward business, it would be a mistake to assume that the slackness in share business may be solely attributed to this cause. As a matter of fact this factor is a small one compared to others, such as the sustained abnormally high exchange rates coupled with the attractive War Loans which combination of circumstances has resulted in a flow of money homewards for investment. Then again the local tightness of money has curtailed business very considerably. I think that when financial conditions again become normal, we shall realise the fact that our forward regulations do not constitute an obstacle to sound sharebroking business.

I trust that the members of this Exchange will bear in mind the severe lessons of former years and refrain from departing from what we have found by practice to be sound methods of conducting forward business in order to indulge in tempting transactions which previous regrettable experience has taught are based on unstable foundations.

I would like to refer to the absence on military service of two of our members—Mr. Civil Platt and Mr. Vernon. These gentlemen are doing good work in the service of their country, and I am sure we wish them good luck and a safe return to Shanghai.

The members unanimously decided to donate Taels 1,000 to some of the war funds.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 10, 1917.

Official
Central Stores 6% Debs. Tls. 80.00
Langkats Tls. 18.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 82.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.15
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 18.50
Ziangbes Tls. 6.10
Chemors Tls. 1.45

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, April 10, 1917.

Official
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 18.00 cash
Direct
Langkats Tls. 18.00 cash

FOR

LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

SEE THE

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
18 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WHY LOSE INCOME by your delay in purchase of securities? If undecided, why not get the opinion of those whose business it is to know about securities?

IF YOU HAVE MONEY to invest—no matter how large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of prudent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in the investment business.

WHAT YOU DO with your surplus is no less important than the accumulating of it. Wrongly invested, it may be of more harm than benefit to you.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall four bedrooms with built-in closets three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
33 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 5.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows in their weekly share Market Report:—

The volume of business transacted since the date of our last report has not been on a very large scale, but prices generally are very well maintained and the market may be called firm. The ease in money continues, but the market has not responded to any great extent.

Shanghai has experienced one of its periodically quiet weeks, and only small business has resulted.

Banks are in demand at $705.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are wanted at $910, and Cantons at $875, whilst North Chinas at $.50, and Yangtszes at $235 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires could be placed at $332½ ex dividend, and China Fires at $155.

Shipping.—Douglases are quoted $86 buyers, (ex dividend) with no business passing at the rate. Deferred Indos are in strong demand at $127, for cash, and although the market has been talked weak there are few sellers to be found. Star Ferries could be placed at $33, Steam Boats have changed hands at $17¾.

Refineries.—China Sugars opened Wednesday at $114 cash buyers, with $11 done for May. Malabons have buyers at $31.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted Tls. 18½ in the North, Raubs are wanted at $2.30, Tronohs are offering at 27/6, Ural Caspians at 26/-, and Shells at 103/-, are unchanged from last week.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are in strong demand at $81½, and Hongkong Docks at $12½. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at Tls. 90, but the market is stationary at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have buyers at 95, West Points have come to business at $15, Hongkong Lands are wanted at 96, Humphreys have changed hands at $6.30, Hongkong Hotels continue to offer at $102.

Cotton Mills.—As mentioned above, Shanghai has been a quiet market throughout the week, the following quotations coming through at the close. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 117 buyers. Ewos at Tls. 147½ nominal. Kung Yiks Tls. 13 nominal, and Yangtszes Tls. 5 sales.

Electric Companies. — Hongkong Electrics are in steady demand at $50, China Lights have been done at $4.75, and Hongkong Trams at $7.35.

The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending March 31, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts 13 weeks.
This year	$12 164	$175,9 5
Last year	11,765	161,648
Increase	399	14,277
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous. — China Provident are offering at $8.00. China Borneos could be placed at $8. Cements have been the medium of a fair business at $8.55. William Powells are wanted at $6. Dairy Farms at $23½. Waterboats have come to business at $16¾. Hongkong Ices at $151 ex dividend are quiet with nothing doing.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

HEADMASTERS TO CONFER

Minister of Education Feng Yuen-lien has called a conference of headmasters of the 320 technical institutes throughout the country to be held in Peking. This will be the first meeting of the representatives of these schools. Travelling expense will be paid by the ministry. Preliminary meetings are to be held by representatives of each province previous to the conference in Peking. Among other topics, the following are to be discussed:—

(1) The utilisation of supplementary subjects in technical studies.

(2) The elements of locality and public demand in considering the construction of a technical school.

(3) The practicability of technical studies.

(4) The administration of technical students in cultivating their desire to do technical work in after life.

(5) The cultivation of relationship between technical institutes and industrial factories and firms so that students may find proper work upon graduation.

IMPEACH TSAO KUN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 9.—The Provincial Assembly of Szechuen has petitioned Parliament, strongly impeaching General Tsao Kun, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces for the suppression of the rising in Yunnan and now Tuchun of Chihli. Various charges are brought against General Tsao Kun, including the extortion of money, the forcible employment of people on military service and also failure to maintain discipline among his troops, who committed innumerable outrages. Parliament is requested to urge the Central Government to institute an investigation.

SHANTUNG GOVERNOR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 9.—General Chao Li-tai, of the Peiyang Party, has been selected by the Premier for the post of Governor of Shantung, which at present is held concurrently by Tuchun Chang Wai-chi.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 9 was 80 tons."

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 11th and 12th.

Tonight Tonight

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most sensational photo-play

Showing the 19th and 20th Episodes, entitled:

"THE CAVE OF DESPAIR"

and

THE TRIUMPH OF "THE LAUGHING MASK"

Four Reels of exciting adventures.

Don't fail to see these last two Episodes and find out who is "The Laughing Mask"

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"BUMPED FOR FAIR"
A humorous comedy.

"LUKE DOES THE MIDWAY"
One reel Lonesome Luke comedy.

Commencing Friday, April 13th.
Special engagement of

"WALTER C. MAKAY, MUSICAL COMEDIAN"

Direct from High Class Vaudeville in the United States.
Some Singing—Some Banjo-Playing—Some Talking

MUCH LAUGHTER!

TONIGHT TONIGHT

SEE Thomas H. Ince's

$1,000,000 SPECTACLE

"CIVILISATION"

In Ten Acts

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

CIVILISATION

Is an argument against giving one man the power of life and death over men, women and children

IT IS TO BE EXHIBITED

EXCLUSIVELY AT THIS THEATRE

owing to the film being booked for other ports

The Municipal Band has been engaged for the occasion

The performance will Commence at 9 p.m. sharp

BOOKING AT MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Prices $3.00, $2.00 & $1.00

Victoria Theatre

SHOWING

For One Night only

April 11th

An Interesting Picture

OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

AND

Other New Pictures Making A Complete NEW PROGRAMME

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Wednesday, 11th April.

"THE BROKEN COIN"
15th and 16th Episodes
"THE DELUGE"
"KITTY IN DANGER"

Most thrilling scenes and incidents are seen in these two chapters.

Also Showing Two Highly Interesting Comedies:
"ONE BUSY DAY"
and
"CUPID IN HOSPITAL"

Dress Circle Seats ... 30 Cents.

'CIVILISATION'

Thos. H. Ince's stupendous production 'Civilisation" will be shown tonight for the first time at the Olympic Theater, and should attract record houses during its stay here. It is probable that nothing so remarkable as this great film has ever before been screened. Apart from the great story that it teaches the scenes and incidents depicted are of engrossing interest. Only by the expenditure of a vast sum of money (the film is stated to have cost one million dollars to produce) could such colossal results have been achieved. There are battles and engagements on sea and land and in the air: buildings and bridges are blown up by shell and bomb; a great passenger ship is torpedoed; a submarine is destroyed under water; and so on through the whole gamut of war and its attendant horrors. The music is of a high order and was written specially for the film; it will be rendered by the Municipal Band. Owing to the great cost of production, the prices of admission have been increased to $3, $2 and $1; seats may be booked at Moutrie's.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Geresale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpment du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland;
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securiles. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars ac ording to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Susbcribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
975

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1. Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Antilochus	Mar. 4
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
City of Corinth	Feb. 24
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 25
Iyo Maru	Mar. 11
Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.	
Cordillere	Feb. 27
Gemini	Feb. 4
For New York	
Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1
For San Francisco, etc.	
Ecuador	Apr. 1
Nippon Maru	Apr. 2
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr. 2
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 5
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 9
Venezuela	Mar. 4
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Mar. 13
For Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Feb. 1
Justin	Feb. 17
Mexico Maru	Apr. 5
Manila Maru	Mar. 6

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From San Francisco, etc.		
China	Apr.	16
Korea Maru	May	1
Persia Maru	Apr.	18
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru	Apr.	23
Chicago Maru	May	23
From Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Mar., 30	Apr. 28

ORDER TO SHIPYARDS IS 'AMERICA FIRST'

Daniels Makes It Plain Nothing Shall Stand In Way Of Speeding Up

CALLS FOR FULL REPORTS

Government Not To Take Over Plants If Owners Meet Demands

Washington, March 7.—Secretary Daniels had another conference this morning with the heads of practically all of the private shipyards with which the Government has contracts for proposed new naval vessels, and he further emphasised the determination of the Navy Department to speed up the naval building program in every possible way.

As a result of this morning's talk the shipbuilders have agreed to have in the Secretary's hands by next Monday a report of the exact conditions in each yard, including capacity, financial data, the kind of ships which the yard can best handle, and all other information of as detailed a character as might be desired by an intending purchaser, in order to assist the department to arrange as efficient a distribution of resources as possible.

Included in the reports will be such data as the amount of capital of each company, the number of men employed, the ships now under construction, the length of time required to complete these vessels, descriptions of the slips and ways, the kind of work that can be handled most quickly, the amount of work that can be done in a year, plans of the yards, showing the ground that can be acquired for expansion, and the number of additional slips that can be constructed. This information, Secretary Daniels said today, was desired for two reasons first, to ascertain the present capacity and possible future capacity of each yard, second, for the use of the Government should it decide eventually to take over the yards.

The Navy Department has no intention of exercising the authority conferred on it to take over private yards unless that method proves unavoidable. The department is making it plain to the private owners, however, that it is through discussing obstacles to quick action with the shipbuilders. From now on the Government officials intend to cease talking about labor troubles and cost materials and other things that builders have been saying delayed their action, and speak only of positive and speedy completion of the building program without regard to obstacles. Special insistence is to be made on the early building of the destroyers and other small speedy vessels provided for in the bill, as those are regarded as of the most immediate importance.

Besides the work now to be thrust upon them, the plants handling Government work already have on the stocks large proportions of the programs of last year and the previous year, involving seven battleships and twenty-six destroyers and submarines. Beyond these they will be called on to build three battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, thirty-eight submarines, and three auxiliaries. Newport News has three battleships on hand, and the New York Shipbuilding Company is said to have a like number.

In handing the work the policy of "America first" would be pursued in awarding contracts to both ship building and munitions concerns, it was said today. All other work would be laid aside, and arrangements would be made which would enable all efforts to be concentrated on immediate equipment of the United States with ships and munitions if sudden need for them should arise. The department intends, however, to disturb the present currents of trade as little as possible unless war comes.

Concerns and yards not now handling Government work will also be enlisted in the general scheme, and information from such companies will be sought in the near future. Not only can such yards take a large amount of merchant ship construction off the hands of the private yards with Government contracts, it was said, but also they might be able to undertake some Government construction in addition. Skilled employes also might be switched from private yards to those doing navy work and vice versa, and the labor situation, which was described as highly complicated, might be simplified in a proportionate degree.

ENEMIES IN RUSSIA FIND COMMON FOE

When the Wolf Pack Appears Germans and Russians Unite in Hunting

Petrograd, January 15.—Frequently attacked along the Polish front by packs of wolves, the soldiers of the German and Russian armies instinctively cease fighting each other and make common war on the invaders. During these digressions from their regular task the soldiers of both armies are immune from sniping by a sort of tacit understanding.

While a party of German scouts was engaged in a skirmish with Russian scouts recently, the wounded were attacked by wolves. Both sides ceased fighting and attacked the wolves, killing about fifty. After the wolves had been killed or routed, the soldiers separated, neither party being molested while returning to its own trenches.

TALKS OF A PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT

Suspect, Arrested While Drunk In Baltimore, Says He Was Chosen By Lot

Baltimore, March 8.—Amos H. Pauhl, 70 years of age, was held today for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Supplee on the charge of having made threats against the President. Books and papers in Pauhl's possession contain statements that he is a member of a secret organisation which, Government officials believe, has for its object the assassination of the President.

Pauhl protested innocence of any intent to harm the President.

Pauhl was arrested here Sunday, while under the influence of liquor, after he had boasted in the presence of Captain Wright of the local Secret Service that he was going to "fix" the President. He will be examined by physicians to determine his sanity. Pauhl lives at York, Penn.

Pauhl came here from York, and Special Agent Wright testified he had a long criminal record, including assault to kill, arson, and larceny. Wright testified that he found Pauhl to be 62 instead of 70, as stated by the prisoner.

Pauhl testified that the killing of the President had been ordered by an organisation, and lots were drawn to select the one for the deed, he being chosen. A railroad ticket to Washington was found on him. He said there would have been no hitch if he had not got drunk.

United States Marshal Stockham noticed a small American flag pinned on his vest and tore it off.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on April 10, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	12-16
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	5-6
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	70-80
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.50
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$2.05
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Messrs. Y. Sagawa, H. R. Franz, T. Risshin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Christiansen. For Moji:—Mrs. A. Coruwell, and Miss M. Coruwell. For Kobe:—Messrs. G. Cusembhay, T. Kawata , B. Dubach and S. Katsuno. For Yokohama:—Capt. T. H. Sellar.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 18		San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 19	5.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A T Co.
" 28	"	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 1	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 6	"	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y K.
" 14	"	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N Y K.
" 15	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T Co.
" 24	"	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 12	1.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 4	6.0*	Nagasaki Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N Y K.
" 15		Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 17	6.30*	Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N Y K
" 18		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 19	5.00	Nagasaki Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap	A. T Co
" 2	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	"	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 15	2.30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	10.0*	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	"	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangte n	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	D.L.	Swatow	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	8.30*	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 11	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	8.0*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	1.0	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	6	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 13	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 17	7.0*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 11	M.N	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 10	Swatow	Foochow	2 30	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
" 10	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 10	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 10	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
" 10	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M. B. K.	MRKW
" 10	Chinwangtao	Yechigo maru	1615	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 10	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 10	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 10	Tsingtao	Hakata maru	268	Jap.	Suzuki
" 10	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	Newchwang	Irene	888	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 10	Chinwangtao	Klangping	1272	Chi.	K. M. A
" 10	Chefoo & Newchwang	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	270	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 1	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2789	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Apr 9	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bonemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 9	Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 6	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	HYPW
Apr 2	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 4	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 9	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Apr 9	Chefoo	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Melfoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Apr 8	Hongkong	Nippon	4013	Sw.	E. A. C.	SHW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 8	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 9	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachi maru	1878	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Apr 2	Amoy	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 9	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 11 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Thursday, April 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Thursday, April 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N. K. K. Wharf on Friday, Apr. 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3925 tons, Captain Findelson will leave on Friday, April 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting Captain Torrible will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 13th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 11 Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tls. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Captain Meathrol, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 12th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Kwellin, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, April 12 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kalgan Captain H. E. Laver will leave on Saturday, the 14th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel No. 77.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru 9,000 tons, will be dispatched on Thursday, April 19. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—The depression is developing between the Yellow and Blue Rivers. Winds from N to NE in the north, and from SE to S in the south. Weather overcast but fine at Shanghai.

10.—Oversalt weather. The breeze is backing to NE. The pressure rises.

Tuesday, April 10, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	758 72	759.96
" " inches	29 .4	29.99
Variation mm. for 24 h	-0 73	-.110
Variation mm. for 12 h	-0.67	-.6.1
Wind (Direction	ssE	ssE
Wind (Kilom per hour	17	9
Wind (Miles	10.6	11 6
Temperature (Cen	11. 6	19.4
Temperature (Fahr	5.29	67.9
Humidity: co	84	63
Rebu. sity 5-10	1	3
Rainfallmm.	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sat sy at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ..... —	Apr. 28
S.S. "VENEZUELA" .....May 5	May 24
S.S. "ECUADOR" .....June 2	June 23

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SP	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
P&OBI	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tenno Maru (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Ta'shun left Swatow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Kalgan is expected to arrive here from Swatow today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s Kitano Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Co's lower buoy today, about noon. She will be despatched for Hongkong, on Friday, April 13.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mr. Jensen.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. Wooll, Pall and Wallar.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Matthews and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Foochow from Swatow:—Mr. Hunsen.

Per C.N. s.s. Chungking from Hankow:—Mr. J. Brandizog.

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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

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S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 Tons	April	19	1917
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	18	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 13
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	April 22
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	April 29

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	13,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	13,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	April 17
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 12, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 19, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Komatsubara,	April 15
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19, 1917

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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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SAVE TIME AND MONEY.— The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, conects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

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OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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PRICES

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The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

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12883

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Geo. R. Du Vivier & Co.,

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13384

Customs Notification.

No. 871.

IN accordance with telegraphic instructions received through the Inspector General of Customs, Shanghai Mill Flour may now be exported abroad under Huchao issued by the Superintendent of Customs.

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 9 April, 1917.

13412

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Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4338

News Brevities

The United States Deputy Postal Agent in charge notifies the public that the route via United States is not open for forwarding mail to or from Germany or for mail destined for Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria and Turkey.

* * *

The re-organisation of the German Medical and Engineering School is now complete. Studies were resumed yesterday at the Naval School at Woosung under the tutorship of German instructors. Mr. Sung Pang-nien, the Peking deputy sent by the Minister of Education, Fan Yuen-lien, intends to leave for the capital in a few days. The ministry will send a government official to act as director of the academy. The monthly expenditure of the institute is estimated at Tls. 10,000.

* * *

Notes destroyed at the recent fire in the Vice-President's Yamen at Nanking are valued at Tls. 930,000. They were: Government loan certificates, Tls. 800,000, Bank of China notes, Tls. 75,000, Government Saving Bonds, Tls. 200,000, Bank of Communications notes at Pukow, Tls. 15,000 and Bank of Communications notes from other ports, Tls. 20,000.

* * *

The Government Institute of Technology, formerly Nanyang College, will celebrate its twentieth anniversary April 26, 27 and 28. A library building will be erected to commemorate the occasion. President Li Yuan-hung has instructed the Ministry of Communications to put up the building at its own expense.

* * *

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Director Li Chung-yoh of the Kiangnan Arsenal will be filled by Mr. Shia King-chang, formerly director of the Tuchow Arsenal. Mr. Shia arrived at Shanghai Sunday last and will take over the office in two or three days. The new director is a native of Anhui and was superintendent of the engineering department of the Shanghai plant previous to his taking up the directorship at Tuchow. The assistant directorship here will be assigned to Yen Yao-puh, late superintendent of the steel manufacturing department in the Shanghai arsenal.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BULGARS SEEK PEACE

New York, April 4.—(Japanese cable). According to the Lausanne Gazette, Bulgaria has started negotiations for a separate peace.

Paris, April 4.—An official telegram from Vienna says that Count Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, has announced two peace plans. One is to propose a separate peace with Russia and the other is to suggest peace terms to the Allied countries in general.

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg has agreed to the Austrian terms, says a despatch from Berlin. Diplomatic circles in Berne, Switzerland, are paying little attention to the dual monarchy's efforts at peace. Little success is seen for them.

It is pointed out that peace terms now would not guarantee the safety of the smaller European nations. Aside from indicating the further distress of the Central Powers, it is believed that the new offers have little meaning.

HONOR DEAD GENERALS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 10.—The Government is arranging to hold memorial services at the Temple of Agriculture on the 12th and 15th, on the occasion of the national funerals of General Tsai Ao and General Hwang Hsing. Each Ministry and Government department will appoint two representatives to attend the ceremonies.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2234	1950	1020
2345	1113	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1936	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1648	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1132	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	.	—		:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	755	1812
1089	2231	—	366	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	877	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2097
1146	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1102	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	—	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1428	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line				
900	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1038	1458	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

100 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st-class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.11	2..0
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	14.15	10.56	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	$15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R.		Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	5. 12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	20.31	T.P.R Second Day	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15 55	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	9.08	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	9.57	10.43	13.40	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38	20.30	3.06
WUSIH dep.	7.31	12.22	13.48	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.50	16.20	18.10	20.45
KANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.28	9 43	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunkiang dep.	...	9.13	10.55	12 10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai dep.	...	10.03	11.55	13 33	....	16.15	18 57	....	....
Kashing dep.	7 20	10.36	1 36	14.16	....	16 46	19.29	....	....
Yeh Zah dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	5 15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	6 10	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow dep.	10.38	2 53	5 26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.35
Chang An dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah dep	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai dep.	....	....	8 00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	....	9 18	10.57	13.03	....	16 13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17 32	18 42	....
Jessfield dep	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Harbour Notification
No. 2 of 1917.

Complaints are frequently made to this office of the high rate of speed at which steamers pass conservancy works, vessels at wharves and moorings, etc.

Clauses 16 and 17 of the harbour regulations read:—

"16.—Vessels when passing conservancy works in course of construction or conservancy craft engaged in dredging, etc., shall proceed at slow speed."

"17.—Vessels under way to the westward of the lower end of the Standard Oil Company's Wharf shall proceed at no greater speed than is necessary to keep the vessel under control."

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN that any vessel contravening these regulations will be held responsible for damage it may cause and, further, will be treated as provided for in clause 47 of the harbour regulations, which reads:—

"47.—Vessels infringing these regulations will have their entrance, working, and clearance stopped by the Customs until such infringement is remedied, or will be dealt with by their national authority."

WM. CARLSON.
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Custom House,
Shanghai, April 10, 1917.
13419

AVIS

Messieurs les MEMBRES du Cercle Sportif Francais, sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE qui aura lieu dans les locaux du Cercle, le Samedi 21 Avril, 1917, à 4 heures du soir.

Ordre du jour:

1°. Approbation does comptes pour l'exercice 1916/1917.
2°. Election des Comités et Sous-Comités.
3°. Augmentation des droits d'entrée.
4°. Agrandissement des Bâtiments.

Toute proposition ou question de la part des Membres devra parvenir au Secrétaire du Cercle 3 jours avant l'Assemblée.

Les Members qui désireraient faire partie des Comités et Sous-Comités sont priés d'adresser leur demande au Secrétaire.

Le Secrétaire, hon,
C. BUY.
Changhai, le 7 Avril, 1917.

NOTICE

The MEMBERS of the "Cercle Sportif Francais," are invited to attend the GENERAL MEETING, which will be held in the premises of the "Cercle," on Saturday, April 21, 1917, at 4 p.m.

1. For the presentation of the accounts of 1916/1917.
2. For the election of the Committees and Sub-Committees.
3. Increasing of Entrance fee.
4. Enlargement of the premises of the Club.

Members desirous of making suggestions or asking questions are requested to notify the Secretary at least 3 days before the Meeting.

Members desirous of going up for the balloting Committee or Sub-Committees are requested to send their applications to the Secretary.

C. BUY,
Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai, April 7, 1917.
13387

Born 1915.

Still Existing.

WIDLER & CO. 家箱 W 藥用 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith got a present from his wife one year,

Which caused our friend, Billy, many a fear,—

For the gift, which Bill figured worth cents ninety-eight,

Cost Bill Mex three-sixty, including the freight.

BILL WOULD HAVE PREFERRED A FEW BOTTLES OF CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE"

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Corporation, duly organized and registered under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., has acquired, as from 1st April, 1917, as a going concern, the entire business of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., together with all assets and liabilities.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Shanghai, 7th April, 1917.
13386

Last 4 Days!!!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
for
TODAY
at
HILL'S BAZAAR
119 Szechuen Road.
13344

S/S "HATTIE LUCKENBACH"

THE S/S "Hattie Luckenbach" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/ls for countersignature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on April 14th at 10 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Co.
Agents,
Union Building.
13423

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
Secretaries & General Manager.
12426

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS YALE HARDWARE

COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process
THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by
THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.
No. 76 North Szechuen Road. Tel. North 255

MIKASA & COMPANY

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they are showing a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

13241

NOTICE

THE route via United States is not open for forwarding of mail for or from Germany or for mail destined for Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria and Turkey.

EDW. H. MURRAY.
United States Deputy Postal Agent in Charge

NOTICE

The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.

Mr. J. B. Taylor is no longer connected with the business of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. A. SKINNER,
Secretary.
13420

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
12848

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHNA

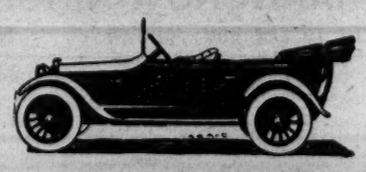
The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel)
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annexe

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Motoring, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery. Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel [Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links]. A Good British Doctor is in attendance at the Hotels. Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.



FOR SALE

A Large Number of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS of well-known French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre
(opposite French Fire Station) Tel. West 412

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST PERFORMANCES
of the
Bandman Opera Company

Wednesday, April 11
For the first time in Shanghai
The great Daly's Theatre Success
"THE HAPPY DAY"

Thursday, April 12
The successful American Musical Comedy
"MR. MANHATTAN"

Friday, April 13
By special request
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Saturday, April 14
The Gaiety Theatre Success
"THEODORE AND CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp
Prices of Admission $3, $2 and $1.
13083

LOST

Between S. N. R. Station and Woosung.
Silver cigarette case with Municipal Crest in corner.
Finder will be rewarded on returning to
J. Bauld,
Denniston and Sullivan.
11A Nanking Road.
13389

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.
13379

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12899

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE
Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, Range Road. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.
13427 A 12

TO LET, one flat (two or three rooms and kitchen) in a private house. Apply 33 Boone Road.
13417 A 13

A MOST comfortable home offered to married couple and two bachelors. Tennis, garage, good table. Apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.
13373 A 12

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Immediate possession, terms moderate. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.
13405 A 13

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with bathroom and small room attached, with board. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
13407 A 12

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.
13294 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, British, 20 years, seeks a position. Best references given. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.
13425 A 11

AN American, experienced in steel and concrete construction, and having 17 years' experience in the East, wishes position as superintendent of construction. Can furnish the best of references. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.
13403 A 14

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Russian and English given by experienced professional young lady teacher. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.
13414

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, six-roomed house, closed in, facing south, near Mohawk Road. Three bathrooms, garage, convenient to both trams. Tls. 65. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.
13406 A 11

TO BE LET, the 6-roomed house, No. 44 Rue Amiral Bayle. Fitted with kitchen range, hot and cold water and electric light. Also the large semi-detached house, with garden, No. 50. Will be painted to suit tenant. Apply to Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.
13388 A 14

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.
13339

TO LET, 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large halls, four bedrooms, built-in closets, three bathrooms, modern fittings, tennis court, April 1. Raven Trust.
13295

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for American firm, male steno-typist, American preferred. Permanent position with prospects of advancement. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.
13418 A 17

WANTED by Dutch firm in healthy outport, office assistant of neutral nationality. Age about 25. Good chances for the right man. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.
13422 A 13

WANTED, young man with general knowledge of office work. Reply, stating past experience, with references. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
13410 A 12

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist, who could assist in general office work. Must have a thorough knowledge of English, and be able to furnish a guarantee. Very good wages. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.
13367 A 12

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, two rooms, as office, in 9-A Hankow Road, 1st floor. Rent moderate. Apply to H. H. K. Sadikoff.
13404 A 12

LOST

LOST. Reward $250. On Saturday evening, April 7, between Lyceum Theatre and Astor House, probably near Russian Post Office, an oval sapphire ring, color dark blue cornflower, platinum claw setting, weight about eleven carats. Reward to be paid by Thomas Cook & Sons, Foochow Road.
13409 A 14

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished office, in Central district, near Bund. With bathroom preferred. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.
13422 A 13

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, second-hand copy of Bentley's code. State prices. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.
13415 A 11

1916 MODEL Hupmobile: 2-seater, dickey: splendid condition. Electric lights and self-starter. New tyres and spare tyre. Reply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.
13408 A 14

WANTED to purchase, second-hand, five-seater motor-car. Apply, with full particulars as to cylinders, price, etc., to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.
13424 A 13

WANTED, cycle-car or light car; must be cheap. Apply to Box 372.
13421 A 13